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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

The Good Time

To buy Boots and Shoes has come. Go to the Opera House Shoe Store.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States. Offices, Board of Trade Rooms, and corner of Irwin Street and Duquesne Way.

Now open for business. Messages transmitted with dispatch.

Plymouth Fair,

City Hall. First-class Dinner and Supper to-day and evening.

Central Skating Park.

Children under fourteen years of age can procure season tickets for $2 50.

A Good Chance

For a live Gas Fitter, or any other man. The Patent Right for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham, for the Sunlight Gas Saver, on exhibition at Fahnestock's Drug Store. The Patentees will make liberal terms with the right parties.

Central Skating Park.

Children under fourteen years of age can procure season tickets for $2 50.

Flour.

Wholesale Grocers and others who buy Flour in car load lots, by making their purchases through us, can have their flour laid down here at first cost, with the advantage of selecting any desired grade from samples always to be found in our office. We also keep a stock in Pittsburgh Elevator, and will transfer for reshipment without cost of drayage. Quackenbos & Co., 413 Liberty street, up stairs. 3t-eod

Central Skating Park.

Children under fourteen years of age can procure season tickets for $2 50.

Jolly Sport.

Skating is rare sport. What life, what elasticity, what gliding energy, what swift and airy motion, what gay, and free, what bin-become activity does it embody. A swift skater makes the nearest approach to flying which we can achieve with our own organs of motion. What a jocund, hilarious sport, and what a sovereign cure for the blues. How the nimble exercise causes the cheek to glow and the blood to thrill and every separate nerve in the frame to tingle. All who would like to indulge in this grand carnival of fun had better go to Bown's, 136 Wood street, and procure a pair of Skates from his immense stock.

Central Skating Park.

Children under fourteen years of age can procure season tickets for $2 50.

Plymouth Festival.

Splendid Tableaux to-night, City Hall. See programme.

We are Happy

To inform the business community that the Merchants' Union Express Company have opened an office, at No. 64 Third street, and are ready to do a general Express business. East and West.

Call and See

"Liming's Improved Stove Damper." It has a pile of money in it for active, energetic men. J. N. Whidden, No. 11 Fifth street.

Plymouth Fair.

Splendid Tableaux to-night, City Hall. See programme.

A Mammoth Cracker Manufactory

S. S. Marvin, the great Cracker man of the West, has recently enlarged his facilities by purchasing the next largest concern in this region—viz: the old and celebrated establishment of R. & J. Davis, Liberty street, foot of Fourth—and here Mr. Marvin is turning out the crackers on the ground where Messrs. Davis carried on the business for seventeen years, and gained a great name in the line.

This Marvin is a wonder for enterprise, as a visit to either his Fourth street or his Liberty street factory will demonstrate. The quantity of crackers, cakes, ginger snaps, &c., daily manufactured, is incredible; and the best of all is, the material used is the whitest and sweetest that comes to this market.

To Coal Men.

Keeler's Patent Coal Chute Hopper Scale weighs a load in two seconds. J. F. Keeler, 38 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Plymouth Fair.

Splendid Tableaux to-night, City Hall. See programme.

Muscat Perle.

Lovers of fine and rare wines, will rejoice to hear that this most delicious of all wines has been imported in our midst, and that it can be obtained here in all its purity. Muscat Perle is made of the choicest of the Muscat grapes and La Perle. This wine possesses such an exquisite fruitiness, that it reproduces the exact sensation of eating the grape itself, and is so delicately pure in its nature, that it will not deteriorate, no matter how long exposed. Connoisseurs who have tried Muscat Perle, pronounce it the wine par excellence. It is especially adapted for ladies, and decidedly superior to Champagne. For sale only at leading Druggists, R. E. Sellers & Co., Agents, 84 and 86 Wood street.

James Onslow,

Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a modest young man, James pushes business through, and those having anything to attend to in either of those virtuous cities had better see him ere he "flights out." He knows the ropes. Leaves on the 26th December. Can be found in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

The Office and Study Lamp.

Very desirable. Call and examine at Richard K. Bired's, No. 160 Wood street. if

Pittsburgh Female College.

Winter Term opens Dec. 6. Apply immediately.

Knabe's Great Unrivalled Pianos.

Seventeen Pianos of this celebrated make have just been received and are now on exhibition at the Piano Rooms of Clay-ton Blaine, 72 Fifth street.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Negro Suffrage in the District.

Bill Passed in the Senate.

Its Probable Success Over a Veto.

Provisions of the Bill.

Ratification of the Amendment.

An Important Bill Proposed.

The Deficiency Bill Passed by House.

Col. Forney Declines the United States Senatorship.

U. S. District Court of Western Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1866.

The District Suffrage Bill.

The great event of the Senate was, to day, the passage of the District suffrage bill. The galleries were filled all day with an audience, of which about one half were negroes. Several speeches were made—the best one by Mr. Foster of Connecticut, who advocated the educational qualification. The vote on Dixon's amendment for the reading and writing qualification was as follows:

Yeas: Anthony, Buckalew, Dixon, Doolittle, Fogg, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle and Willey—11. Nays: Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Creswell, Davis, Edmonds, Fessenden, Freelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—32. Nays: Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle—15. Messrs. Yates and Johnson had retired. Abbott, Sumner, Cragin, Guthrie, Nye and McDougall—5. If all the Senators had been present and voting, the vote would have been, yeas 36, nays 16. It will take 35 to pass it over the expected veto.

The Bill.

The bill, as passed, is in the following language, omitting the two last sections, which prescribe punishment for offering or receiving a bribe; for the first named offense the punishment is $5,000 dollars and five years' imprisonment, or both; for the last named, one year's imprisonment and disfranchisement thereafter:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act each and every person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years, and citizens, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the District for one year next preceding any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be qualified to hold any office of profit under the election in said district without any distinction on account of the color.

SECTION 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive voters at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall wilfully refuse to receive or who shall wilfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act shall be liable to an action of tort by the party injured, and shall be subject to indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District or to both.

SEC. 3. That if any person or persons shall wilfully interrupt, disturb or hinder any elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed $1,000, or be imprisoned in the jail in said district for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said district to give this act in special charge to the Grand Jury at the commencement of each term of the court.

SEC. 5. That the Mayors and Aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, on or before the first day of March in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election, and said Mayor and Aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualifications of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said lists, on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of such session in some newspaper printed in said District.

SEC. 6. That on or before the first day of March, the Mayors and Aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared in one or more public places in said cities respectively, at least ten days before said elections.

SEC. 7th. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and preserve the poll-list in relation to the poll, during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person and not until the presiding officer has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity and shall find his name on the list of such ward, and ascertain that his vote is single.

Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

Senator Yates, of Illinois, introduced a bill to day providing for the publication of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. It provides that official notice be given of the adoption of the Amendment by the States, shall be sent to the Secretary of the Senate and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, instead of the Secretary of State as heretofore provided by the Act of 1818, and that upon the receipt by these two officers of official notice from three-fourths of the States that an Amendment has been adopted, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall forthwith cause publication of the same to be made in the newspaper authorized by law to promulgate the laws, with their joint certificate that such amendment or amendments are valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Yates holds that three-fourths of the States represented in Congress are competent to amend the Constitution, and that this view of the case necessarily follows the assumption that two-thirds of their representatives in each House of Congress are competent to propose an amendment for ratification.

It is well to know that the Administration does not take this view of the case, and hence the necessity according to the radicals of providing a new method for its publication, if the amendment now before the States should be ratified by three fourths of the loyal States. It is believed that the discussion of this bill will develop the views of Senators upon the subject of annulling the State governments which have been set up in the South by the Executive, and the establishment of territorial governments therein all the people, without respect to color, shall have a voice.

The Deficiency Bill.

The House did but little to-day. The deficiency bill came up, and the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for repairs of Marine Hospital at Louisville, was stricken out. The forty thousand dollars, as subsidy for the Overland Telegraph Line, was kept in. These were the only significant items in the bill.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

Colonel Forney will publish in his paper here to-morrow, a letter declining to be a candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and strongly urging the claims of Thaddeus Stevens as the successor of Mr. Cowan.

Herald Dispatches.

The statement in the New York *Herald* to-day that the Senate in Executive Session has confirmed the appointments of General Dix and other foreign ministers who were appointed by the President during the recess, is untrue in every particular. The Senate has held no executive session since the meeting of Congress.

Appointments.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a long list of appointments of Internal Revenue collectors and assessors, made during the recess. The whole number will be sent in in a few days.

Pardons.

The *Star* says that the statement that pardon will be offered to John H. Surratt on condition that he will testify against others is untrue. Any testimony given by him must be voluntary on his part, with the understanding that he does not thereby risk his neck.

Powers Enlarged.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day, enlarging the powers of the United States District Court of Western Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1866.

RECONSTRUCTION FOR NORTH CAROLINA—2D.

STEVENS'S BILL.

A bill to establish civil government in North Carolina, and enable it to resume its former relations as one of the constituted States of the American Republic, was introduced into the House to-day. After the preamble the first section provides for the holding of a Convention at Raleigh, on the 20th of May, 1867, of one hundred and twenty loyal citizens, as delegates to form a Constitution, to be submitted to Congress for approval, modification or rejection. The second section provides that all males, resident citizens, of twenty-one years of age, without distinction of race or color, who can read and write, or whose one hundred dollars, shall vote, provided that no one heretofore entitled to vote shall be disqualified from voting in said election. The third section provides that the qualifications for delegates to the Convention, shall be the same as required for the members of the House of Commons, and that the oath to be administered shall be as follows:

"That on the 9th of March, 1864, and all times thereafter, I would willingly have complied with the requirements of the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the 8th of December, 1863, had I a safe opportunity for so doing been afforded me; that I was constrained to the continuance of the rebellion and the establishment of the so-called Confederate government, and voluntarily gave no aid or encouragement thereto, but earnestly desired the success of the Union, and that I will henceforth faithfully support the Government of the United States."

Section four provides that the Judge administering the oath, if he suspects any falsehood, may require other evidence. False swearing is declared perjury. Section five provides for the opening of the books of the United States Marshal, who shall appoint the judges of the election. Section six provides compensation for the Marshal and those whom he may appoint. Section seven declares the present State government of North Carolina, and the functions of all the present State officers at an end, vesting the right of the President power (to use the military) and naval forces to execute this law.

NEW PROGRAMME.

At a meeting of Southern Loyalists last evening, Thomas J. Durant, President, an address was adopted which ignores the present southern governments, and proposes that the States be reduced to a territorial condition, out of which new States are to be created by Congress, the latter body to provide Constitutions for them, Republican in form. This programme is to be urged upon Congress immediately.

WITNESS EXAMINED.

J. Landen, official reporter of the Louisiana Convention, was examined to-day before the Committee to investigate the New Orleans riots.

INCREASE OF CLERKS' SALARIES.

The clerks in the Executive Department are laboring earnestly and with good prospect of success to secure the passage of Mr. Stevens's bill increasing their salaries thirty-three per cent. over present rates. Both branches of Departments have concurred in recommending an increase, and there appears to be no special opposition from any quarter.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

In answer to an inquiry made by Col. C. B. Pennington, military agent of the State of Kentucky, under date of December 10th, 1866, whether or not under any law or decision colored troops are entitled to bounty now enlisted from the 19th of June, 1864 to the 6th of July, 1865, the Second Comptroller has made the following reply: No provision has been made for the colored persons enlisting in the internal named. The joint resolution of June 15, 1866, as amended by act of July 28, 1866, provides that all bounty shall be paid on the muster of on record to show that a colored soldier was not a free man at the time of enlistment said, the 19th of April, 1861 under the provisions of the fourth section of the act making appropriations for the army for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, the presumption shall be that the person enlisting is a slave, and the proviso in the second section in the act of June 15, 1861, gives to colored soldiers who had at that date been mustered into service, the pay, bounty, etc., allowed by law to other soldiers. The enrollment and their enlistment, and authorized the Attorney General to institute such proceedings as may be necessary to enforce this provision. The Attorney General, Mr. Bates, on the 15th of July, 1865, decided that the same pay, bounty and clothing as is allowed by law to colored soldiers free on the 19th of April, 1861, mustered into the service after December, 1865, and June 15, 1865, are also allowed to such soldiers of like arms of the service. Applying the foregoing principles and construction of the joint resolution of June 15, 1866, the benefit of a presumption of freedom on the 19th of April, 1861, a person in the military service shall be allowed to a colored soldier enlisting between the 19th June, 1864, and 6th July, 1865, presumed date calling out the national forces making no discrimination on account of color except in order and the President who empowered by the second section of the act of June 15, 1866, to muster into the military service of the United States such persons as may be willing one hundred dollars. No order has been issued, and no bounty has been paid under that section.

COL. FORNEY.

Colonel J. W. Forney writes a letter to day to Hon. Wilmot Saulsbury, declining to be candidate for United States Senator, vice Senator Cowan. While thus declining, Colonel Forney says: "With no disposition to underrate others, I am free to say that I think the selection of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens as successor of Mr. Cowan would promote lasting harmony in our political household, and would unquestionably secure for the State a leader and a champion of those great principles of manliness experience, integrity and courage."

Returns received at the General Land Office show that at Sioux City, Iowa, and Falls of St. Croix, Wisconsin, there was disposed of during the month of November, 1866, 1,000 acres of land taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead Act.

INCREASE OF PENSION BUSINESS.

The business of the Pension Office is constantly increasing, and within the last year has nearly doubled. The accounts of June 30th and July 30th, 1866, show nearly increases of 1,000 accomplished the business of this bureau. The increase of the clerical force fifty per cent. over that now employed will be required, and it is believed sooner in its annual report, is actually and increasingly behind the work. The Commissioner's factory transaction of the rapidly accumulating business, as now organized, and that it will be impossible hereafter, since it is found impossible to keep pace with it.

CONFERENCE.

The Southern Loyalists hold a conference by appointment to-morrow, with the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction. They hold to-day programme previously announced by telegraph.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

This morning a gentleman reported to the police headquarters that he was robbed of $7,000 on the train which arrived from New York this morning. He stated that he had his pocket book around his neck, but finding it becoming uncomfortable, he took it off and had it under his head, after which he fell asleep. The bed was found empty this morning by the loser near his seat in the car.

FROM CHICAGO.

Meeting in Favor of the Niagara Ship Canal.

CHICAGO, December 13.—Delegates from the Boards of Trade of Rochester, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and Oswego, met at the Chamber of Commerce last night, for the purpose of considering the feasibility and practicability of making a united effort to secure the passage of the Niagara Ship Canal Bill. The committee of six was appointed by the chairman to proceed to Washington and urge the passage of the bill. The convention then adjourned to meet this morning. It was called to order at ten o'clock. Resolutions declaring that the successful development of the resources of the West required cheaper transportation rates to the seaboard, that it is eminently just and proper that the General Government should extend substantial aid to the enterprise, and approving the bill passed by the House of Representatives last session, and now pending in the Senate, with a recommendation that it become a law without amendment, were passed unanimously. After speeches from different gentlemen present, expressing their views of the great importance of the work, the Convention adjourned.

From Milledgeville, Ga.

MILLEDGEVILLE, December 13.—The slay law was passed by both Houses over the veto, and also the bill to farm the Penitentiary, also to educate maimed soldiers, the common school bill which the Governor vetoed, the homestead bill and the bill allowing the redemption of property sold under execution.

Railroad to be Rebuilt.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., December 12.—The stockholders of the Kentucky and Chattanooga Railroad to day voted to reconstruct that road immediately, at the estimated expense of one million dollars. The Hon. Alfred Spencer of the United States Senate, is President. The road will visit Cincinnati to interest capitalists in the enterprise.

Gov. Bross in Canada.

TORONTO, December 13.—Governor Bross has been requested to call a public meeting to hear Gov. Bross, of Illinois, on the resources and characteristics of that country. He will address the latter matters in connection with the ship canal enterprise.

Georgia School Law.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., December 12.—The school law passed both branches of the Legislature. It goes into effect immediately.

The House defeated the bankrupt bill. The Governor pocketed the Air line railroad bill, and also the stay law.

Fire at Waukegan, Ill.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., December 13.—A fire occurred last night on Dickinson block, occupied by Dennis & Clyon, Dickinson and others. Loss $75,000 and the insurance $20,000; insurance small.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Mymond's barrel factory, at Aurora, Indiana, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss ten thousand dollars. Insured for twenty-five hundred dollars.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has issued a supplementary proclamation to the citizens of Lafayette and Jackson counties, stating that twenty four companies of cavalry and ten of infantry will be required. The proclamation says: "Whenever I am satisfied that the people of those counties will enforce their laws, and by their support of civil authority, give the usual legal protection to the law abiding citizens, the troops will be withdrawn."

The Secretary of the Treasury has not prepared a bill to be submitted to Congress, which embraces a general Customs Revenue Law, and is designed to supersede all other laws on that subject, arrange, as necessary, the rates for the regulation of foreign and coasting trade, the assignment and collection of duties upon goods imported from foreign countries, and matters immediately pertaining thereto.

A dispatch received Wednesday night from General Sheridan, dated New Orleans, says: "I telegraphed you this morning in full compliance of affairs on the Rio Grande. The act of Sedgwick gave rise to no complication, in fact Escobedo could not be induced to ask me not to hold him responsible for it. The Canales faction having been submerged, I was enabled to release Ortega upon Escobedo promising he would look out for him. Not a city or State in Mexico takes issue against the Juarez Government. Gen. Grant and General Sherman at Brazos Santiago. He was *en route* for Matamoras, with Minister Lerdo."

Hon. John Hogan, the Copperhead Congressman from the St. Louis District, has instituted a suit against the Chicago *Tribune* Company, for damages in the amount of $50,000, for an alleged slanderous publication.

A Boston dispatch says: The result of the city elections yesterday, it is understood, is not acceptable to the police authorities. The Mayor elect, it is said, has determined to fully investigate the conduct of the police and detective departments, both of which are known to have been conducted in a most disgraceful manner for some time past—the object of the new Mayor being to place them on a more honest basis. Money making, rather than rogue catching, is alleged to have become too common for the public credit and safety.

BY THE CABLE.

Empress Eugenie Going to Rome.

Greek Fire Factories in Dublin.

General European Conference Proposed

Explosion in an English Colliery.

300 Persons Killed and Wounded.

Probable Rupture Between Turkey and Greece.

Bazaine and Castlenau Urging Haste in the Withdrawal of French Troops from Mexico.

Eugenie to Visit Rome.

PARIS, December 13—Noon.—The Empress Eugenie is shortly to make a visit to Rome.

Reorganization of the French Army.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a plan for the reorganization of the French army.

Explosion of a Colliery.

LIVERPOOL, December 13—Noon.—By an explosion at a colliery at Barnsley, three hundred persons were killed and wounded.

Fenians at Hull.

English detectives have discovered a large collection of Fenians at Hull. The government has taken measures to suppress them.

Agreement Concluded.

FLORENCE, December 12. Noon.—The Italian Ambassador to Rome has concluded a diplomatic agreement highly favorable to Italy.

Greek Fire Factories in Dublin.

LONDON, December 11.—A Greek fire factory was discovered in Dublin.

General European Conference.

Russia proposes a general European conference relative to the position of the Christians in Turkey.

Another Explosion.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, December 13.—Another terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Barnsley, by which thirty more persons were killed.

Queen Isabella at Lisbon.

LISBON, Thursday evening, December 13.—Queen Isabella is on a visit to this capital, and is the guest of the Queen.

Maximilian.

PARIS, Thursday evening, December 13.—The *Moniteur* announces that Maximilian is still in Mexico, and is undecided as to his future movements.

Conference of North German States.

BERLIN, Thursday, December 13.—The North German States will hold a conference in this city on the 18th of December.

Fenian Arrests.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, December 13.—It is stated that a number of additional arrests of suspected Fenians were made to-day.

The Steamship Bolivar.

LONDON, Thursday, December 13.—The steamship Bolivar will be delivered to the Confederation Government, whose agents have established their right to her, and being proven that she was not designed for the Fenians,

American Securities at Frankfort.

LONDON, Thursday, December 13.—This morning's telegram from Frankfort and Amsterdam report United States bonds as being quiet and prices unchanged. Prices for the issue of 1862, 5%, was bid, and 70¾ asked.

Relations of Turkey and Greece Critical.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 13.—Affairs between Turkey and Greece are in a critical position, and a rupture of diplomatic relations is anticipated.

Important if True.

LONDON, THURSDAY, December 13.—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a dispatch from Mexico, signed by Generals Bazaine and Castelnau, urging the immediate dispatch of transports to take the French troops away from Mexico.

Further Particulars of the Explosion.

LONDON, December 13.—Noon.—Further particulars of the explosion at Barnsley have been received. The pit where the explosion occurred is two hundred and fifty yards deep. The lateral excavations for nearly two miles, mostly three feet deep persons were in the mine at the time, nearly all of whom were killed. Forty dead bodies have been taken out, and in a space of a fleet. A very few sufferers have been saved in a shocking state of mutilation, but there is no hope that any more can be got. Ten children are among the dead. The locality is of a most painful nature. Eighty of the dead had been taken out this morning, when the second explosion occurred, and a portion of the rescuing parties who were still in the pit are thought to be killed.

Shipping Intelligence.

SUTHAMPTON, Thursday Evening, December 13.—The steamship Teutonia, from New York December 1 arrived at Cowes to-day, and sailed for Hamburg.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 13.—Consols 89¾ for money. Five-twenties, 71; Erie, 47¾; Illinois Centrals, 86.

LONDON, Thursday evening, December 13.—Consols closed at 89¾ for money. The following are the closing prices for American securities: Five-twenties, 71; Erie, 47¾; Illinois Central, 86.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening, December 13.—The low tallow market is firm and without change in rates.

Petroleum market firmer, but no actual advance is noticed. Sales of refined at 1s 8d per gallon.

An Interesting Question.

The question why a bucket of water will weigh no more if a living fish is put therein, is one that, of course, we may not believe in tradition, the subject of earliest discussion. It subsequently lost its interest in view of certain developments of fact. We cannot but admire the old cynic's sagacity in noting certain unanswerable arguments, to the effect that there can be no such thing as motion. His counter argument is given by the schoolmen in a single word: *ambulando*; that is, he gave an indubitable specimen of the thing that Plato would fain have reasoned out of existence.

Precisely this is the treatment we are glad to see the question is receiving. Why it is impossible that Pittsburgh should have institutions of academic education commensurate with her needs and her ample resources of wealth and intelligence. It is not in our way just now to refer to female education. We have now particularly in mind the Western University, whose property and constantly enlarging range of usefulness we are always glad to take note. We hear of it extending its course of study, of reinforcements in its faculty, of a proportionate swelling of the number of students, of liberal gifts, declared by their friends who *think* they are acting intelligently in befriending it, of new endowments on foot, of a plan of extension just upon the eve of consummation that may take the incredulous a little by surprise. In a word, we hear hints of large grants, which, if realized, will render it more perfect and more comprehensive organization, the accession of law and medical departments, and all put in a form that certainly looks like a not very remote reality.

We do not affect any simple justice when we claim that they want only to know that nothing less than this is intended, in good earnest, by men who put their hand to enterprises *that will go*. Such men, they are ready to think, in behalf of our own youth, the tribute of beneficence that flows from these cities to distant and, we doubt not, in general, deserving institutions of learning. Of course, intelligent as large hearted men of wealth give ear, if they please, to applicants from without, but let them open their eyes too, and see what is going on immediately about them. Let them ascertain whether, by a few millions' wealth and a few easy investigation, they cannot find for themselves an object laying as good claims to their liberal considerations as any that may be brought to them from afar.

The Seward-Stevens' Interviews.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: Mr. Seward's interview with Secretary Stanton and with Mr. Thaddeus Stevens are explained at last. It appears that the Secretary has asked for a special appropriation of $250,000 to allow his department to prosecute certain claims pending in both Englewood and France for the recovery of large amounts of property belonging rightfully to the United States, and also to defray the expenses of hunting up and capturing John H. Surratt. Mr. Stevens was to-day instructed by his committee to bring in a bill for that purpose, which he will report to-morrow. Many ask that it be put upon its passage. It appears that the appropriation for this amount is absolutely necessary, and Mr. Stevens has promised to put it through the House without delay.

Inauguration of Gen. Geary.

A committee of the Boys in Blue of Harrisburg have issued an eloquent address to the Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania, inviting them to be present at the inauguration of the Governor elect of Pennsylvania, Maj. Gen. John W. Geary. After reciting the victories won in the field, the address concludes as follows:

"It is therefore fitting that we assemble ourselves together at the State Capital at the time above specified, and ratify by our presence the political victory so thoroughly won, and make stronger and brighter those links which bind us together in the circle of a sacred companionship.

"All those organizations or associations which may see fit and proper to attend on the occasion specified will please correspond with the committee at as early a date as convenient,

LANE S. HART,
ROBERT A. MCCOY,
O. B. SIMMONS."

The Boys in Blue of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county should have a delegation at the inauguration.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution amending the act providing for better security of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, exempting such steamers from the obligation to provide safes for the carriage of gold, silver, etc., which was passed.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to amend the act for the better security of lives of passengers on vessels propelled. In whole or in part by steam, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill in relation to the appointment of a marshal and register of wills for the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. YATES introduced a bill to provide for the publication of the ratification of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Public Lands to inquire and report upon the expediency of printing the last report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the different languages spoken on the continent of Europe for distribution at the Paris Exposition. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WADE moved that to-morrow be set apart for the consideration of the bill for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union, but afterwards withdrew the motion, giving notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the Senate what national banking associations have failed to comply with the provisions of the national banking law, requiring a certain reserve of money on hand, and also what additional legislation was necessary to enforce against such associations the provisions of the law.

The unfinished business of yesterday was the bill to provide for the equal suffrage in the District of Columbia, the question being on the amendment of Mr. DIXON, requiring those who have not heretofore voted in the District to be able to read and to write their own names.

Mr. COWAN was not in favor of the amendment. He did not think being able to read and write would be a qualification. He would be in favor of denying the ballot to all those who had aided in the rebellion, and he had been informed that a large number of men of this District had given direct aid and sympathy to the rebellion.

Vice President POSTER then took the chair, and argued at length in favor of the unconditional enfranchisement of the negro, in favor of enlarged suffrage; he was in favor of universal suffrage, where every man was capable of exercising it. Reading and writing had been adopted at by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Cowan), and by Senators from Delaware, Salisbury and much to his Foster's regret, his friend from Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson, had climbed in with the views of those Senators. He regretted that the Senator from Pennsylvania, Cowan, and the Senator from Delaware, Saulsbury, and the Senator from Connecticut, Foster, and the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson, had climbed in with the views of those Senators, and had not expressed their views on all educational qualifications. He (Foster) would not go back to the old qualifications for the right of suffrage. He was not prepared for that the Senator from Massachusetts, Wilson, would to-day vote for the ballot to be given to the negro that his property and intelligence would now be sufficient to entitle him to the ballot. He did not think he should give his opinion upon the general election law, but upon the general principle that ignorance was dangerous. It had been said that these people were not fitted for the right to know how to vote, but it was not their fault that they should not be fitted for particular candidates. The very intelligent Senator from Massachusetts, Wilson, had said that the ballot into the hands of the ignorant would be strengthened by putting the ballot into the hands of the freemen. The African nature was very similar to that of the white man, and for from Massachusetts himself had said that the white man was ignorant, and he (Foster) could confirm them. Their susceptible natures would yield to this, and they would be more easily led away by designing men. He was not in favor of universal suffrage, but he would have a more extended suffrage than that now existing. He would, however, do nothing to exempt from the ballot any intelligent man, or any person who had borne arms in the rebellion.

Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN said there were certain absolute and certain conditional rights. Among the former was the inherent and inalienable right of liberty. Liberty could not exist without crime, even if it would pay the penalty. Conditional rights were those in which doubt of the right of the nation to declare that a man could not hold office until he was thirty years of age, or that he could not vote until he was twenty-one or more. A distinguished lawyer and Senator had said that he could not vote for this bill because it allowed the negro to vote. He (Freelinghuysen) was not of such a timid character. He would not be afraid to extend the franchise being extended that it would cause the white man to be disfranchised. He would be until the manner of the negro was changed. He would be willing that the negro should be admitted to the people, until by their conduct they showed themselves fitted for the high position. He should not be able to vote for the bill, unless the educational qualification was struck out.

Mr. COWAN regarded the speech of the senator from Connecticut (Foster) as able, and one that the Senate should ponder well upon. He, himself, maintained that the proposed bill was premature, and that it was unwise.

Mr. WILSON said that while in the present condition of the country he was opposed to negro suffrage, he was prepared to say he thought education was an advantage, and that the ballot should be conferred on every man, who desired to exclude it. If the test was applied to this city, the inability of this city to govern itself would be made manifest, and no effort would be made for the education of the people. Under the present form of government of this city would violate all laws, and done before the laws of Congress. In Maryland, Virginia and all the Slave States there were no school houses, but they certainly would never build any, but provision put it in the power of the dominant party to do so. Look at the condition of Ireland. They admit impartial suffrage in the present condition of the country was foolish. The whole of Ireland was in the hands of the Irish in the mercy of their enemies.

Mr. HOWARD said he felt it his duty to support the amendment. He thought the fair construction of it was that the voter should be able to read a short sentence, and if he had understanding, he should vote for it. In the Northern States, and in the interior of the South but they obtain knowledge by communion, one with another—and become very intelligent. In the Slave States they did not have facilities for information, and he would ask if the man unskilled to read was competent to exercise the high power of voting. He thought the objection absurd that the withholding the ballot from the negro was a punishment. He was designed for punishment and had been so applied in the case of deserters and others. We had this fact as a punishment. The people of the District, by a large majority, had decided against the proposition to confer the right to vote. His counter argument is given by the schoolmen in a single word: *ambulando*; that is, he gave an indubitable specimen of the thing that Plato would fain have reasoned out of existence.

Precisely this is the treatment we are glad to see the question is receiving. Why it is impossible that Pittsburgh should have institutions of academic education commensurate with her needs and her ample resources of wealth and intelligence. It is not in our way just now to refer to female education. We have now particularly in mind the Western University, whose property and constantly enlarging range of usefulness we are always glad to take note. We hear of it extending its course of study, of reinforcements in its faculty, of a proportionate swelling of the number of students, of liberal gifts, declared by their friends who *think* they are acting intelligently in befriending it, of new endowments on foot, of a plan of extension just upon the eve of consummation that may take the incredulous a little by surprise. In a word, we hear hints of large grants, which, if realized, will render it more perfect and more comprehensive organization, the accession of law and medical departments, and all put in a form that certainly looks like a not very remote reality.

We do not affect any simple justice when we claim that they want only to know that nothing less than this is intended, in good earnest, by men who put their hand to enterprises *that will go*. Such men, they are ready to think, in behalf of our own youth, the tribute of beneficence that flows from these cities to distant and, we doubt not, in general, deserving institutions of learning. Of course, intelligent as large hearted men of wealth give ear, if they please, to applicants from without, but let them open their eyes too, and see what is going on immediately about them. Let them ascertain whether, by a few millions' wealth and a few easy investigation, they cannot find for themselves an object laying as good claims to their liberal considerations as any that may be brought to them from afar.

The Seward-Stevens' Interviews.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: Mr. Seward's interview with Secretary Stanton and with Mr. Thaddeus Stevens are explained at last. It appears that the Secretary has asked for a special appropriation of $250,000 to allow his department to prosecute certain claims pending in both Englewood and France for the recovery of large amounts of property belonging rightfully to the United States, and also to defray the expenses of hunting up and capturing John H. Surratt. Mr. Stevens was to-day instructed by his committee to bring in a bill for that purpose, which he will report to-morrow. Many ask that it be put upon its passage. It appears that the appropriation for this amount is absolutely necessary, and Mr. Stevens has promised to put it through the House without delay.

Inauguration of Gen. Geary.

A committee of the Boys in Blue of Harrisburg have issued an eloquent address to the Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania, inviting them to be present at the inauguration of the Governor elect of Pennsylvania, Maj. Gen. John W. Geary. After reciting the victories won in the field, the address concludes as follows:

"It is therefore fitting that we assemble ourselves together at the State Capital at the time above specified, and ratify by our presence the political victory so thoroughly won, and make stronger and brighter those links which bind us together in the circle of a sacred companionship.

"All those organizations or associations which may see fit and proper to attend on the occasion specified will please correspond with the committee at as early a date as convenient,

LANE S. HART,
ROBERT A. MCCOY,
O. B. SIMMONS."

The Boys in Blue of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county should have a delegation at the inauguration.

THE FENIANS.

Prisoners Indicted in Canada.

The Fenian Privateers.

SWEETSBURG, C. E., December 13.—The Court opened to day at one o'clock. The Grand Jury returned true bills against John Rose, Canadian, as a citizen of a foreign State, for feloniously being in arms against Her Majesty; and also for stealing from Her Majesty's dominions; also larceny; three bills. Gustave Morrill, as a citizen of a foreign State, being in arms against Her Majesty; also for stealing from the person; two bills. Torrence McDonald, for assisting Morrill to commit the crime of robbery. Thomas Gueith, being a citizen of a

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1866.

We will publish to-morrow morning an interesting discourse, by Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., of St. Andrews church. Members of the congregation desiring extra copies should leave their orders at the Commercial counting-room to day.

General Thomas is to be presented with a gold medal, on the 15th inst., at Nashville. It was voted by the Tennessee Legislature, in honor of his great victory at Nashville, on the 15th of December, 1864. The medal is a deserved honor to the gallant commander, and a credit to the loyal Legislature of Tennessee.

General Sheridan sends bright and cheering dispatches about Mexican affairs. The movement of Sedgwick, he says, will cause no unpleasant complications. The Juarez government is in favor with the cities and States, or, at least, they do not pronounce against it. This looks well. We hope General Sheridan sees *into* the business as clearly as he sees *through* it.

St. Louis has her Merchants' Exchange and other business organizations, but lacks the one which can and always should be peculiarly a city's advising resource—a Board of Trade. A proposition is now before the commercial portion of St. Louis for the organization of such a Board. Through it the business men can be brought to act as a unit, and thus make their influence felt and acknowledged in whatever direction it may be extended.

The Chicago *Times*, under a gleam of hope that the Alabama Legislature may be persuaded to adopt its notion of impartial suffrage, says:

"What the friends of the Union in the North want, is a club with which to knock the life out of the radical leaders at Washington. In adopting impartial suffrage, Alabama and the other extended States would furnish the club."

By interpretation, of rather a comical nature, the friends of the Union, in the above, means the Democratic party—Hercules, in conceit, but without a club. We take it to be a concession of the vigorous vitality of the Republican Congress. It cannot be hit nor damaged till the South supplies the club.

We observe that some person in the South is flattering the sectionalism of the people there with a set of school books that are pronounced "purely Southern." They are recommended as "entirely Southern home productions." A Mr. Sterling is the author, probably second cousin, at the least, to some Yankee who has prompted him to make the full out of the sectional prejudice. We are glad the youngsters have got the books for what good they may get out of them. But if they teach Southern politics or Southern pronunciation, the only two things in which Southern people differ from others, and both owing to the darkies, we think the old school books that teach no politics and a correct pronunciation, would be better for them.

A poor excuse is generally thought better than none, and hence, doubtless, the pretense of the Southern Legislatures, that their hostility to the Constitutional Amendment was because of the absence of any assurance from Congress that its adoption would secure their admission. Its adoption in form, without acting in its true spirit and returning loyal representatives, would not, doubtless, in any event secure the end desired. But if Congress really intends to rest on the single issue of its acceptance, as made in the late elections, there seems to be no serious objections to Mr. Spalding's resolution adopted by the House, directing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of preparing a joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to admit the Southern States on the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Such a declaration would deprive the South of any further excuse.

ADVICE TO THE DEMOCRACY

In view of the forlorn and demoralized condition of the Democratic party, the sympathies of the New York *Herald* are moved to do something in its behalf. As in many other cases of generous impulse, the first thing that comes to hand, in the way of relief, is advice. The *Herald*, as the ever-ready adviser of parties and persons, endeavors to cheer the Democracy under its discouragements, while it proffers guidance by its counsels. How readily both offices are needed may be inferred from the *Herald's* verdict, after its post mortem examination of the remains of the dispirited, defeated, disorganized Democratic party." Nothing can be clearer in such a case, or more becoming—unless it be burying the party out of sight—than what the *Herald* proposes. "The first thing needed to set upon its legs again is reconstruction," says the adviser, that is, reconstruction of the party.

And here is the prescription for the purpose:

"The exigency, however, requires nothing less than a reconstruction of the party on a new foundation—a foundation of the practical ideas and practical issues thrown uppermost by the great political earthquake which has swallowed up the last vestige of the war. And what is the leading issue before the country? It is the pending Constitutional Amendment, Congressional amendment for the South, decreed by the popular voice of the mighty North."

That is, the Democratic party can be thoroughly reconstructed and become powerful, nay dominant, by getting upon the Republican platform. Very good! The accession might be acceptable. The platform is strong enough to hold all the truly loyal men of the country.

But the effort has been made twice already to accomplish this feat, and has both times failed, because accompanied by another effort, to push the Republican party sufficiently off from their platform. The first was in the East, under the auspices of the New York *World*, when it tried to get the Democratic party upon the shoulders of Andrew Johnson, then in approved prestige with the Republicans. That failed badly, only getting a mighty slippery hold on the President, which is already given up by the reciprocal forces of a shake-off and a let-go. The second was a Western experiment based on the supposed virtue of a complete, heels-over-head somersault. This also failed for two substantial reasons, first, that the "bout-face" would bring the party into view of a field of operations that they did not very well understand, and that bore a rather repulsive look of political justice to the colored race; and second, that their recent experiences, in the Fall elections had not impressed them favorably towards further attempts at flank movements, or any operations at all *within* the Republican lines.

But the grand feature of the *Herald* plan distinguishes it from both these. Not only is the Chicago platform, that sunk the Democratic party itself to be sunk, and a new one to be constructed out of Republican materials, but the Gen. McClellan of the Chicago platform is to be raised from the depths to which he sunk with it, and to be placed in command of the new structure. This is original—either a span new element in party politics, or a horribly cruel way of poking fun at the Democrats—the latter, we suspect. The Manhattan club must sift the case for themselves.

CANALS LOOKING UP.

Pennsylvania canals, once a wonder, a convenience and a source of profit, certainly are not in favor as incendiant of public taste. Yet, the canals that we have in operation are probably doing a good business. Our "main line," had not a pennyness. Our "main line," had not a pennywise policy dried it up, would at this day be doing more business than ever before. But it is of distant Western canals, or rather canal projects, that we designed to speak.

The people in the Western States seem to be hampered by the very abundance of their products, and complain of the want of available means for transporting them to the sea-board for a market. Conventions are held to devise a remedy. The project of a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi—not a new one we believe—is under discussion, as well as one for a short-cut between Lakes Michigan and Erie. And strong desires are expressed for an American canal between the latter and Lake Ontario. A project is also under consideration in Canada, for canal navigation from the Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario. This would, for our Northwestern people, be the best cut-off of all, for their water communication with the Atlantic.

All this seems a good way off, both in time, should it ever be effected, and in distance. But still, the proposition is suggestive, and the reasons supporting the proposal for those works, gives form and shape to the suggestions. The embarrassment of the Western producers arises from the cost of transportation. It operates, they say, to the disadvantage of every Western interest, and they must have relief by cheaper transportation. On water transportation they cannot fall back, because of distance, and especially the barrier at Niagara, relieved only by the precarious aid of a canal under the control of a foreign nation.

These aspirations of the Western and Northwestern regions appear to be developing themselves into the form of resolves. These Conventions look like it. Should they become undertakings, instead of projects, it would be too late to stop them, and of course too late to avert the losses which the immense diversions of trade and transportation to other channels would inevitably entail on the lines of present transit.

We shall await the proceedings of the Conventions, and Boards of Trades with much interest.

THE STARTING OF OCEAN YACHTS.

New York has had another sensation. It will spread to all the country. It will last more than nine days. The yacht race has begun. This our readers know already. The sensation of the starting will survive the suspense of the intervening transit, and grow more intense as the time comes for news by cable of the arrival at the goal.

The three yachts, towed in grand style down the bay, and escorted by many crowded steamers, were ready for their long race of three thousand miles precisely at the hour appointed. At one o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 11th, like three huge sea birds, they started, fairly, and a mile or within the same distance were two hundred and fifty thousand grapevines. From Makenda alone, in 1865, there were shipped one hundred and five thousand bushels peaches, and the strawberries shipped from Makenda, Carbondale and Cobden foot up fourteen thousand bushels.

The annual meeting of the lessees of the Ohio State canals took place at Columbus Monday. In spite of the many serious losses during the year, the lessees expect to have the work ready for early spring navigation. So severe a year has not been experienced upon the canals of the State for many years.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who is traveling South, writes that the only way that such people as he meets can be reconstructed into civilized States with a Republican form of Government, is to be long enough about it for the present generation to die off; meantime enforce by law, as they do in Massachusetts, the education of the children, without distinction of color.

A late report of the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, shows that during the past year the Society's missionaries made 2,000 visits in that city; assisted 1,120 families; distributed 765 orders for coal (275 tons); fulfilled 240 orders for groceries; 3 orders for wood, and 110 articles of clothing. The report warns the public against encouraging street begging, as it is a pernicious evil leading to intemperance, idleness and crime.

The Louisville *Journal*, in a long editorial, announces a new school primer, by a Louisville author, introducing a system of teaching by objects. This is beginning at the right end of the stick. Let the primer precede the *Southern Magazine*, and the masses be taught to *read* before anything further is said about sustaining literary publications.

The Canadians are thinking of going into the manufacturing business. A cotton and a woolen mill are about to be incorporated in Dundas.

On his arrival in this country the amiable Surratt, will be received at Washington by United States Marshal Gooding, who has quarters prepared for him at Fortress Monroe.

Effective fortifications are now being built at Fort Clarence, Halifax.

The business of the Indiana Bank Department is rapidly winding up and will soon beat an end.

Colonel Taylor, the new Postmaster at Cincinnati, has entered upon his duties, and has made several changes among his employees.

The citizens of Springfield, Ill., have just been treated to a "sensation" by one Kimball, of Chicago, who went among them, doing good and having collected several thousand dollars by a gift concert enterprise, absconded *just* before the drawing.

A meeting was recently held in Philadelphia, at which a committee was appointed to confer with the Governor and Superintendent of the State Orphans' Fund, with a view of securing to orphan children of colored soldiers the full benefit of that fund, which it appears has not thus far been accorded.

The Mechanics' Institute of Chicago is to have a course of lectures during the present winter.

The Chicago Board of Trade have adopted the "cental"—100 pounds—as the standard for the measurement of grain, seeds, &c.

The reports of the Auditor of State of Indiana and of the Superintendent of Public Instruction have been submitted. The first report shows the taxes this year to be ten millions and ters less than for 1865.

The Central Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Indiana met yesterday at Indianapolis.

A bridge is to be built over the Upper Mississippi at Burlington, Iowa. The contract has been given to parties in Detroit.

City Council of Burlington, Iowa, has granted Market Square, an entire block, to a combination of railroad companies, who are to build a great union depot.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. William Browne, the oldest artist in New York, who died suddenly last week, was born in the town of Leicester, England, in the year 1785. Three daughters are now professional artists, and one son, William Garles Browne, is a well-known portrait painter in Wilmington, North Carolina.

—Speaking of the Grand Hotel in Paris, a Paris letter says that Mr. Gerritt Smith, (or is it Mr. Lloyd Garrison?) has taken through an agent, for the first four months of the Exhibition, a suit of rooms on the first floor of the hotel, for which he has been made to pay a mint of money.

—The London *Telegraph* says: "Mr. Disraeli, whose genius we are never tired of admiring, has one little fault at the political card-table—he does not 'hold his hand up.' His friends were partly right when they wished to send him to the House of Peers; for he would make a typical, superb, unequaled dummy; but as yet he is far too fine a player to merit such a doom."

—Sir Morton Peto and family have gone to Algiers to spend the winter.

—Congress is asked to aid a revolutionary soldier—John Gray—105 years old, now living in Noble county, Ohio, of whom little notice has been taken heretofore. He was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and enlisted in the Continental army in 1781, serving for three months, taking part in one minor engagement, and being honorably discharged at the expiration of his term. His period of service was so short that he is not entitled to a pension under any existing law.

—William Pollock, who recently died at Pittsfield, Mass., aged 99, was one of the most successful wool growers in the country. He had been for years a leading man ufacturer, and a rapidly growing man in wealth and influence. He was a power among men by his force of character and his personal magnetism, but he had been but little in public life. Late he had served some of the State electors on the Lake Shore railroad, and carried weight in its counsels as every where he went. He leaves his family $2,000,000.

—A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* has "seen" Hon. Roscoe Conkling, who is spoken of for the United States Senate from New York. Certainly he adorns the Hon. Roscoe, and says he is admirably qualified by nature and by education to become a Senator from the Empire State. His bearing is dignified, he is a fluent declaimer, and recombines strength of reasoning with the various graces of literature. Although studiously urbane in his deportment, he is capable of wielding the weapons of sarcasm and satire with scimetar like effect.

—Mr. John Saxton, senior editor of the Canton (Ohio) *Repository*, who is now in his seventy-fifth year, set type on the President's message from eight o'clock until midnight, putting up in that time 3,500 ems. The old veteran has published the *Repository* continuously for the period of nearly fifty two years. He has helped to produce every issue of the paper from the period it was started in 1814 till the present time.

—A London letter says that Mr. Daley Field while there expressed himself much dissatisfied, with the very slight references which had been made to his brother, the indefatigable Cyrus, during the glorifications respecting the Atlantic cable. His name has been dragged in at the end of some speeches as a sort of "by-the-bye," and from others has been omitted altogether. *Per contra* another writer says that the subject has been fully made up on this side of the Atlantic. "If I have not been dreaming, I have seen repeated articles in the American journals in which so much was represented to be done by Mr. Field that I did not see where there was room for any one else to be mentioned at all. He filled the purse, made the cable, steered the ship and lowered the line to the bottom of the sea."

—Mrs. Jane Addison Blandy, relict of the late Benjamin Blandy, who died at Jacksonville, Ill., on the 21st of November, was the daughter of Francis Leonard Addison, connected with the royal household of George III, and was born in Windsor Castle 1781. Mr. Blandy and family came to the United States in 1832, remained a few months in New Jersey, and settled in Jacksonville 1833. She had a large family, most of whom survive her, with many grand and great-grand children, and leaves a wide circle of devoted friends. Her character was one of rare personal loveliness, impressing all who came within her influence with the sweetness of her disposition—had indeed, without apparently being aware of it, grown old, so gracefully, that her advanced years were characterized by great personal charms. Deceased was from early life a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, and died in the full assurances of christian hope and faith. Death for her had no terrors. She talked of it with great calmness and composure as being ever near her, so that when it did come, her house was in order, and she ready and prepared to die; and it was so calm and peaceful that it was difficult for her sorrow-stricken family, hastily summoned to her bedside, to fix the precise moment of her spirit's flight.

—John L. Knowlton, of Philadelphia, worked for many years as a common hand in the shipyard. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of mechanical combinations. One of his companions spent six months in training a poodle dog—Knowlton spent the same time in discerning some method by which he could saw out timber in a beveled form. The first man taught his dog to dance; Knowlton, in the same time, discovered a mechanical combination that enabled him to do, in two hours, the work that would occupy a dozen men, by slow and laborious process, an entire day. The saw is now in use in all the ship-yards of the country. It cuts a beam to a curved shape as quickly as an ordinary saw-mill rips up a straight plank.

—A writer in a New York literary weekly referring to Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia, and editor of the *North American*, says: He has been for many years the editor of a journal, which, under the control of the Honorable James R. Chandler, one of the ablest representatives that Pennsylvania ever sent to Congress, gained deserved rank and marked influence. While Chandler was editing the *North American*, McMichael was Sheriff of Philadelphia, and distinguished himself greatly by his unbiased and intrepid conduct during the riots of 1844 in that city. Subsequently, on Mr. Chandler abandoning the field of journalism for parliamentary life, McMichael took the chair of the editor-in-chief, and has since conducted his paper with that dignity and experience which grace its employees to-day.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks Agassiz has injured his scientific reputation by denying the possibility of any part of Darwin's development theory in his zeal for the localization of species and plan in creation.

—Merritt Canby, an old Philadelphian, who recently died at Wilmington, resolved when a young man that he would retire from mercantile life and settle on a farm as soon as he had accumulated $50,000, which he made in a few years. His determination was fully carried out. He bought a farm in Delaware, and subsequently, we believe, added others to its number, residing, however, most of his time in the city of Wilmington, where he was one of the most respected and useful citizens. He was for many years an active Director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, also a Director of the leading bank of the place, and was among the first to invest his money in and give his time to the development of the Magnetic Telegraph.

—Brownlow, Jr., of the Knoxville *Whig*, in a recent editorial, introduces this effective zoological troupe: "His Judge Cooper's puny decision will be heeded about as much as the cooing of a lone turtle-dove on a solitary oak in the forest, when a thousand hungry eagles, with whetted beaks and distended claws, are on the wing for the assault."

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The annual meeting of the State Wool Growers' Association will be held in Columbus, on Wednesday, January 9th, in connection with the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. The tariff will come up as an important question to be discussed, and the views of the Association on the subject will perhaps assume shape to be presented to Congress.

The certificate of incorporation of the Great and Little Miama Railway Company was filed at the Secretary of State's office on Tuesday, December 12. The company is organized with a capital of $100,000 to construct a railroad from Wilmington, in Clinton county, to Cincinnati, extending through the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren and Clinton. The corporators are D. H. Bailey, J. H. West, C. Linton, Jacob Beard and R. B. Harlan.

A skating park project was knocked in the head in Columbus, on Tuesday, by the engineers engaged in surveying the line of the new Hocking Valley Railroad running said line directly across the lot selected for a skating park. As no other suitable lot can be secured, the park project is suspended.

The depot of the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, at Portsmouth, was burned Sunday morning. Loss about eight thousand dollars.

Maryland State Debt.—Many of the larger States might well envy the easy condition of Maryland's exchequer. The total debt is $10,796,976. The largest portion of it is 6 per cent., and a considerable part only at 3 per cent. debt, while the productive State property, mainly in canal, bank and railroad stock, is $9,860,850, leaving as the entire debt the small balance of $936,126. The State also owns unproductive property to the amount of $18,000,000. When proper legislation is had as to the last item, which the State Treasurer thinks can easily be made productive, it is expected that the State will have a net income of $1,000,000, which he says will be without direct or State taxation for any purpose except for free school purposes, and as the ordinary receipts into the Treasury from licenses and other sources will be more than sufficient to meet the ordinary demands of the Treasury, the surplus thus remaining in the Treasury, from year to year, might be applied for purposes of education; the income from the $6,000,000 which would be at the disposal of the State after paying the entire indebtedness, together with the surplus each year in Treasury, with prudent management, would be sufficient to support a first class system of State education.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal.—A convention, to be composed of five delegates from each county on the canal route from Chicago to Rock Island, and on Rock and Illinois rivers, also from counties in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota designated in the river improvement, will assemble at Rock Island on the 27th inst., to hear the report of the engineers appointed to survey the route and estimate the cost. The advertising circular tells the people of Illinois and the Northwest generally, says the report, "is cheap transportation. We are now in need of more of it. Our manufactures are nicely palated and papered, and very conveniently arranged, with all the houses and gas in every room. Price, $4 000—$2 300 down, balance in one or two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Inquire at No. 81 West Street, Allegheny city, or G. R. Cochran, 55 Fifth street."

Red Wing Board of Trade.—As an evidence of the onward march of civilization west of the Mississippi, the Goodhue county (Minn.) Republican states that a Board of Trade was organized in the city of Red Wing, Minnesota, a few days since, with all of the vital elements of energy and usefulness in advancing the interests of that great wheat-producing section of the North West. The following are the officers: President, T. B. Sheldon; Vice President, H. C. Hinsdale; Secretary, C. H. Prescott; Treasurer, F. B. Sterrett. Directors, T. B. Sheldon, P. B. Mann, Charles Hinsdale, Wm. Sanborn, F. B. Sterrett.

HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR ALL.

Perfumery Cases,	Glove Boxes,
Ladies' Work Boxes,	Ladies Cabas,
Ladies' Companions,	Cigar Cases,
Ladies' Purses,	Cigar Stands,
Work Stands,	Pocket Books,
Jewel Cases,	Watch Boxes,
Toilet Sets,	Fine English Razors,
Fine Pen Boxes,	Portfolio Ware,
Havana Cigars,	Fine Colognes,
Fine Meerschaum Pipes,	Fine Perfumes,

And a large variety of the finest French and English Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Colognes and Toilet Soaps. Persons in search of suitable holiday presents will find our stock very complete and at prices exceedingly low.

McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 88 Market st. corner Diamond, near Fifth st.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A CURE AT LAST!

METCALFE'S

Great Rheumatic Remedy,

FOR

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Nervous Headaches, and Pains in the Head or Face.

This preparation is entirely new, having been in use only a few months, yet, in no instance has it ever been known to fail. The first dose, forty drops, invariably relieves the pain, and, in the majority of ten effects a cure.

It not only relieves the most excruciating agony; but, when the patient has been confined to bed for months, a few doses will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, and in many cases of extreme torture, relief has been obtained in a few hours. In all other cases the sufferer has been restored to health in a short space of time.

The great charm of METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the speedy manner in which it acts upon the system, thereby attacking at once the disease. Nervous Headaches, and all similar complaints. In this respect it is very different to the other numerous remedies which are constantly being brought before the public; the great benefit of which lies in the poor sufferer's swallowing three or four quarts of some nauseous liquid, before the slightest relief is promised. Remember, that a few drops of this wonderful medicine acts like magic, and instantly alleviates the most intolerable pain. Try one hundred friends, and be convinced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

0c29 M-TuW No. 84 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—

A NEAT BRICK HOUSE,

Eligibly situated in Allegheny city, containing Two Parlors, a Hall, Six Rooms and a Finished Attic. The rooms are nicely plaited and papered, and very conveniently arranged, with all the modern and gas in every room. Price, $4 000—$2 300 down, balance in one or two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Inquire at No. 81 West Street, Allegheny city, or G. R. Cochran, 55 Fifth street.

TO OIL SHIPPERS AND DEALERS

TO RENT,

A LARGE WHARF at the terminus of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroad on the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia. This Wharf has a large front on the river, with twenty (20) feet deep of water and entirely shedded over. Has also a THREE STORY building for storing large quantities of Oil or Merchandise. The above is used as Bonded Warehouses for Petroleum. Will be rented in part or the whole as desired. For further particulars address

P. McGARRY & SON,

M.W.F Thirteenth and Chestnut sts., Phila.

LIMING'S IMPROVED

STOVE DAMPER.

SAVES TIME, SAVES MONEY.

SAVES FUEL, SAVES PATIENCE.

It effectually checks the Draft—Regulates the Heat—Prevents all escape of Gas or Smoke into the room—and is readily applied to any Pipe or Flue.

A. J. Lewis, Montgomery county, Pa., writes: "I have already sold 1 000 Dampers in my county, and now wish you to send me 500 more."

Mr. French paid $250 for salem county, N. J.—sold 90 Dampers, and then closed out his interest in the county for $175—all within six weeks.

The Demand is Universal—the Profits Large. Territory is Selling Rapidly.

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE. Send stamp for Circular.

J. N. WHIDDEN,

No. 11 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MEN WHO WISH SOME

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT,

Where they can double two or three hundred dollars in a month, will do well in calling on Wm. Piper, No. 124 Wood street. Call soon and satisfy yourself. Men wishing to travel in this or any other State, are especially invited.

HALE'S PATENT HEAT CUT-

TING AND SAUSAGE STUFFER completed, the best in the market for family use. For sale at James Bowns, 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

77 and 79 MARKET STREET,

Heavy Wool Undershirts,
Heavy Wool Drawers,
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Shaker Knit Socks,
Fur Gloves, Calf Gloves, Buck Gloves, Cloth Gloves,
Wool Scarfs, Wool Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts, in all grades,
Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Men's Fine Hem'd Handkerchiefs,
Real Lace Collars, Cluny Lace Collars,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Best Clasps, Silk Belting,
Fancy Combs, Fancy Satchels,
Bonnet Velvets, Plumes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets,

And a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES for the Holidays.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WHAT BEAUTIFUL FURS.
LATEST STYLES.

All Description of Furs,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ELEGANT SKATING FURS,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES. This stock consists of the very choicest varities of LADIES', MISSES' and GENTS' FURS. Also, a full and complete assortment of the Fall and Winter styles of GENTS', YOUTHS' and MISSES'

Hats and Caps,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Charles H. Paulson,

NO. 73 WOOD STREET.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET ST.,

HAS NOW OPEN AT VERY LOW PRICES,

SUPERIOR LYONS VELVETS,
CHOICE ASSORTMENT POPLINS,
SUPERIOR SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
One case ENGLISH MERINOS, 37 1-2c.
One case SHAKER FLANNELS, 31 1-4
One case SHAKER FLANNELS, 37 1-2,
CASSIMERES,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c.

M.W.F

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD

MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BRASS AND STEAM GOODS,
GAS FIXTURES,
GAS AND STOVES,
EARTHENWARE,
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SKATES,

SKATES,

SKATES,

I have received most of my stock and offer to the trade a selection from

5,000 PAIRS,

Of Various Makes.

Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine my stock, as I CAN OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

JAMES K. STRICKLER. C. H. MORLEDGE.

Iron City

SPICE MILLS,

FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,

Near Pennsylvania Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PURE SPICES,

Mustard.

Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
Coffee and Ground Nuts Roasted,

Rye Flour.

Having recently purchased the IRON CITY SPICE MILLS, the undersigned will continue the manufacture of PURE SPICES, MUSTARD, Rye flour, Coffee and Retail Dealers, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

Aiming to deal fair we solicit the patronage of the public.

H. BAXTER, formerly of the Congress Spice Mills, will be found on hand at the Mill at all times to attend to the wants of customers.

STRICKLER & MORLEDGE

BOQUETS, CAMELLIAS, &c.—We have large and well assorted stock of
WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS
About the city, and are prepared to furnish wedding and other parties with Table and Hand Boquets, Floral Designs, &c., on short notice. We can also furnish Floral Wreaths, Crosses, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Cars run to the Greenhouses every few minutes.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

0c20 TH

LARD—

A FRESH LOT OF

CHOICE KETTLE RENDERED

Just Received. For sale by

CHAS C BAILSLEY,
201 Liberty street.

FOR SALE,

500 bush Oats, 1 car White Middling,
1 car Chop Corn, 1 car Chop Barley,
300 bbls Apples, 1 car bbls Roll Butter,
1 bbl Chestnuts, 1 bbl Eggs,
300 lbs Cheese, 25 dozen Brooms.

STURGEON BROS.,
203 Liberty street.

LARD OIL—

25 BARRELS

Made expressly for Winter use, and warranted pure. For sale low by

CHAS. C. BAILSLEY,
201 Liberty street.

FOR SALE FROM STORE AND TO ARRIVE

200 bbls extra Spring Wheat Flour,
100 bbls White Wheat Flour,
100 bbls Superior Family Flour,
100 bbls Spring Wheat Flour, by

QUACKENBOSS & CO.,

Office 113 Liberty street, Up Stairs.

CHEESE—

50 BOXES GOSHEN,
100 BOXES FACTORY,
50 BOXES HAMBURG,

CHAS. C. BAILSLEY,
Very fine. For sale by 201 Liberty street.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of

MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES,

I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.

WM. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

HOMINY.

10 bbls PEARL FLINT HOMINY,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
nol5 141 and 143 First street.

GENERAL AGENCY

OF THE

North American Transit Accident Insurance Company.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, Nos. 186 and 188 Liberty street, near St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDWARD I. HUGHES, Gen. Agt.

A FULL STOCK OF

CANNED FRUITS,

In store and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,
245 Liberty street.

HOLIDAY COODS.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

We are now making our usual display of

BOOKS,

IN FINE BINDINGS.

Including all the new issues of the season.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, in hand-some styles,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
TOY BOOKS
WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
POCKETBOOKS,
PICTURES AND GAMES

Our customers will consider their own comfort by calling early before the Holiday pressure

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.

WITHS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Desks, Inlaid and plain;
Albums, fine binding;
Family Bibles, in elegant binding;
Prayer Books;
Webster's Unabridged, fine binding;
Portfolios, Pocket Books;
Handkerchief Boxes;
Ladies' Satchels and Purses;
Gold Pens and Holders;
Fine Editions of the Poets;
Elegant English Gift Books;
Juvenils, &c.

OUR LIST OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

TOO NUMEROUS TO PUBLISH.

J. R. Weldin & Co.,

101 WOOD STREET.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

AND

Bridal Presents.

C. C. ALGEO,

22 FIFTH STREET,

Has just received a very large and carefully selected stock of GOODS, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of

Fine Jewelry,
Diamonds,
American, Swiss and English Watches,
Fine French Clocks,
Bronze Figures and Vases,
China Vases,
Fine Silver Ware,
Superior American Electro Plated Wares,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Tea Sets,
Epergnes,
Wine Stands,
Ice Pitchers,
Waiters and Trays,
Fruit Stands,
Cake Baskets,
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

FORKS, SPOONS, &c.

C. C. ALGEO,

22 FIFTH STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

W. W. WATTLE'S

NO. 11 FIFTH STREET.

I have on hand an elegant assortment of fine goods, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of

RICH GOLD JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS, and SILVER WARE,
SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
FORKS, SPOONS,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

To which the attention of my former customers and the trade generally is invited.

CHRISTMAS—

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

AT FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,

No. 164 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh. Dealers in particular, and the public in general are requested to call and examine our unrivaled stock of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS for the Holidays, which we offer to the Trade and at Retail, at the VERY LOWEST FIGURES.

no22 TW 4od

NEW

Discovery

KANE'S

Petroleum Soap.

It has long been known that Petroleum Soap possessed sufficient detersive and curative properties. Aware of this fact chemists have endeavored for years to discover a chemical process by which the Soap could be utilized in making Soap.

A discovery has recently been made by S. K. KANE, which has overcome all difficulties in securing a chemical union. He has succeeded in producing a Soap which retains all the peculiar properties of Petroleum, and is superior as a Washing Toilet and Shaving Soap to any other Soap manufactured.

It only needs a trial to be convinced.

It cleanses better than any other Soap, and will not injure the most delicate fabric.

It will remove effectually paint, Silks, Kid Gloves, and all kinds of Woolen Goods.

It will remove all kinds of Paints and Furniture, leaving a beautiful polish.

It will cure Tetter and all Skin Diseases and Chapped Hands, and is the best soap known for cleansing sores, wounds, &c., &c. All in one.

It imparts a delightful softness to the skin, and keeps it in a healthy condition.

It is cheaper than any other Soap in the market, one pound lasting nearly as long as two of any standard Soap.

It is as simple as any other Soap, requiring no extensive and complicated directions for use.

CALL FOR

"PETROLEUM SOAP,"

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR SALE AT ALL

DRUG AND GROCERY STORES.

AN APPEAL

FOR THE POOR.

"Ye have the poor always with you;" thus spake our dear Savior. He tells us, also, that at the great Judgment Day, He will reward us for what we have done for His poor as done for Himself. Our charity must be shown not in words, but in deeds, if we would be of those to whom the great Judge shall say: "Come, ye blessed of my Father." Read S. Matt. 25, 31-46, and S. James 2, 15-17.

I appeal to the liberal minded of every creed and class, as I relieve the poor, if worthy, without the least regard to her religious belief, I ask for money, clothing (worn and new), provisions, bed-clothes, and orders for groceries, coal, medicines, &c. Let every man do according as he is disposed in his heart, not grudgingly or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful Giver." (2 Cor. 9, 7.)

I always closely investigate the circumstances of applicants, and relieve the deserving, according to the nature of their need. Those that require more than temporary relief, I report to a Minister of the denomination to which they claim to belong, after I have provided for their immediate pressing wants.

Donations of money, clothes, or of anything else, may be sent to me at No. 196 Smithfield street, where I may be seen from 12 to 1 o'clock every week day.

JOHN H. MORRIS, Lay Missionary.

IRON CITY

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Fire, Life, Accident and Marine Insurance effected to any amount in first class companies, by

EDWARD RUE, Agent,
Nos. 186 and 188 Liberty st., near St. Clair,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUST RECEIVED—

20 boxes Proctor & Gamble's Star Candles, full weight; 20 boxes Proctor & Gamble's German Soap; 10 boxes Silver Gloss Starch, in one pound packages; Bol-man's Imperial Wine Vinegar. Pure Glycerine, in one pound bottles, for chapped hands and face.

For sale at the Family Grocery Store of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

ALLEN'S REFINED CIDER,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.

For sale by

GRAFF & REITER,
215 Liberty street,

Sole agents.

NO. SUGAR AND MOLASSES—

137 Bbls. prime to choice N. O. Molasses;
30 Hhds. fair to do Sugar.

To arrive on Thursday and for sale low to the Trade.

J. S. DILWORTH,
tf 130 and 132 Second street.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS,

ON GLASS OR PAPER.

LONG & SMITHSON,

60 SMITHFIELD STREET near Fourth.

GET NONE BUT A

GROVER & BAKER.

It is the best for all purposes. Call at

no9 18 FIFTH STREET.

DRY COODS.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON

AND

COMPANY,

54

Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH,

OFFER AT ALL TIMES

GOOD GOODS

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Terms - - CASH.

S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

no2

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO

BUYERS,

AT

BATES & BELL'S

FRENCH MERINOS, 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, 87c.
FRENCH MERINOS, $1 00.
FRENCH MERINOS, $1 25.
SQUARE SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
SILKS,
CLOAKS.

21

FIFTH STREET.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

MAGNIFICENT

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

English, French and American

FANCY GOODS.

Rich Jewel and Work Boxes;
Watch, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes;
Ebony and Perfumery Stands;
Cigar Stands, Dressing Cases;
Fine Fans, Bell Clasps, Albums;
Bagwood and Jet Jewelry, new;
Fine

The Daily Commercial

NO BABY IN THE HOUSE.

No baby in the house, I know—
No tops to whip or hoops to throw
Upon the floor are seen;
No finger marks are on the panes,
No scratches on the chairs;
No wooden men set up in rows,
Or marshalled off in pairs.
No little stockings to be darned,
All ragged at the toes;
No pile of mending to be done,
Made up of baby clothes;
No little troubles to be soothed,
No little hands to be washed,
No grimy fingers to be scrubbed,
No stories to be told,
No little prayers to be given,
No tender kisses, "Love" and "Mouse;"
No nice times before tea—
No merry frolics after tea—
No baby in the house.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF DISTINGUISHED GENERALS. By William F. G. Shanks. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

When any comprehensive and authoritative record of the war comes to be made up the historian will have to draw largely for reliable material on the letters written by the newspaper correspondent from the field and camp and on the cooler recollections published by him in collected form after the heat and excitement of the struggle were over. No class of persons, mixed up in any way with military operations, had such thorough facilities for knowing the secret workings of that vast and complicated machine—the army. Springs, and cranks, and wheels within wheels, that were hidden from the popular eye, were all revealed to him; and many an unaccountable defeat or scarcely anticipated victory was due to causes whereof he was cognizant, though they were frequently mysterious, not only to the public, but even to officers of high rank in the service.

Constantly floating about, as it were, from one headquarters to another; having the opportunity to compare notes on every possible form of opinion; often made the confidential repository of the feelings of those who thought themselves aggrieved, or who were jealous of the superior abilities or good-fortune of others, or who did not approve of the dispositions of the General in command, or the way the war was carried on; able to see and make memorandas of all that passed in a perfectly dispassionate and unprejudiced mood—having little to gain or lose, beyond the passing moment, from the good or ill will of any—thus placed, who could possibly obtain one tithe of the facilities possessed by him? Provided he were a man of ordinary penetration and judgement, his advantages for observation and for arriving at just conclusions were unequalled.

The author of these "Personal Recollections" was a correspondent of the New York *Herald* with the armies of the West. He is a man of education, intelligence and shrewdness, with the more than average freedom from bias which can only be arrived at through that varied and extended knowledge of men and things, which is perhaps more practically gained in the newspaper business than in any other in the world. In the course of his experience Mr. Shanks held personal relations with nearly every officer of the Western armies who has achieved distinction; and, though differences in the way he was treated by this one or that, or the indefinable likings and antipathies to which we all are subject, may have occasionally influenced him in his estimates of character; still, there is internal evidence in what he says of a desire to be impartial.

In describing actual operations in the field it is not to be expected he must invariably be right. He could not be everywhere at once, and sometimes false information, which he was justified in receiving as true, may have misled him; but these are di-fects from which it would be too much to suppose him entirely free.

What he has said of Grant and Sherman and Thomas has already been so widely circulated that reference to it is scarcely necessary here. He commences his volume with a review of the career and an analysis of the character of Sherman; then he gives us Thomas; then Grant. He epitomizes the first as a strategist, the second as a tactician, the third as a general. He might have appropriately quoted the concluding lines in the famous eulogy on Milton:

"'Tis true of Nature could no further go:
To make a third, she joined the former two."

He evidently coincides with the almost universal conviction, that Grant was *the* hero of the great struggle, and that, for strong individualized talent or genius, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan rank next. Buell he places on a level with any of them, so far as natural gifts were concerned, but thinks that years of employment in the Adjutant General's office so involved him in the meshes of red tape and the hide-bound theories of martinetism as to have completely destroyed his effectiveness. Hooker he accounts a "fighting general, whose weakness consists in his disposition to criticise everything." Rosecrans he is specially severe upon, emphatically declaring him an unmitigated failure. He indicates Alexander McDowell McCook, Thomas T. Crittenden and C. C. Gilbert as the three most incompetent of corps commanders. Gordon Granger he describes as a good soldier, brave, but rough. He says Thomas J. Wood had long been Crittenden's right hand and pupil, and "it was only justice that his promotion to a major generalship should be dated as it did—*nine* Crittenden, resigned." Howard and Logan are favorably contrasted; the former the Christian soldier—the latter, soldier enough, but requiring another kind of qualifying adjective. Four Major Generals, who were drawn from civil life and made some name for themselves, are objects of his special praise and admiration. These are Rousseau, Negley, Steedman and Geary. Singularly enough, he speaks quite disparagingly of McPherson. This is certainly *prima facie* evidence that his judgment is not invariably correct, General Grant has put it on record that he regarded McPherson as highly as Sherman, and Sherman himself is said to have exclaimed, when he heard of McPherson's death near Atlanta: "The army has lost as good a soldier as I am; and he had a blinded slight better temper."

Erroneous, however, as Mr. Shanks may now and then be as to statement, and prejudiced as we must look for him, once in a while, to be in opinion, there is no appearance of intentional unfairness in what he says: no exhibition of feeling; no bitterness, and little severity, except in the cases of Rosecranz and his corps commanders.

The most enjoyable part of this book will be found in the passages of personal anecdote. Some of those that he relates are new; others, of course, have long been going the rounds. We do not think we ever heard before that General Buell, though a small man, was so powerful that he could "hold his wife—a lady weighing one hundred and forty pounds—out at arm's length with one hand and lift her on to a shelf nearly his own height." We must say we think it highly reprehensible on the part of General Buell to either hold his wife out at arm's length, or to "put her on the shelf." We know of ladies who would object to any such treatment.

Mr. Shanks tells us that Mr. Dana's appointment to a tour of inspection through Rosecrar's army was very unpopular among the men, who would salute him with "Hey, old Sutler! when are you going to open out?"

The rather uncouth independence of Gordon Granger is illustrated in the following case: He objected to Sherman's idea of "living on the country," as it had nearly brought him and his command to the verge of starvation. Sherman arrived at his headquarters one day, by the cars, and hastily jumped off the train, ran up to him, exclaiming, with usual nervous quickness,

"I say, Granger, I wish you'd give me and my staff something to eat—only a mouthful—only a mouthful—and a cup of coffee."

"See you starved first," Granger muttered *sotto voce*, but still loud enough to be heard. "Why don't you live off the country?"

He did, though, serve up some very coarse food, with the *sauce piquant* remark of "You see how we live off the country."

The chief defects of Mr. Shanks's book is an occasional looseness and inconsistency—evidently the result of carelessness—and a palpable proclivity to give too much of his space and attention to two or three officers who certainly never did so very much to deserve it. The idea of letting Rousseau, of Kentucky, have an entire chapter to himself is simply absurd, as it also is to lavish upon Steedman, of Ohio, the amount of fulsome flattery he does. Then there are some things told over more than once in slightly different form, and a few stories that are very stale indeed. Neither can Mr. Shanks entirely avoid romancing. His account of the way Sheridan rallied the troops at Cedar Creek, and his description of Geary's midnight fight with Longstreet, are drawn with altogether too free a pencil. Mr. Shanks admits he speaks of the former from hearsay; we think he must of the latter also. Nevertheless, the book is one of the ablest and most attractive of its kind that has been offered to the public yet. It contains all the elements of popularity and a great deal of suggestive matter for the more reflective to find material for study in. The Harpers have had it issued in handsome binding and embellished with a number of fine illustrations. The frontispiece is a fore shortened picture of Sheridan with his famous black horse coming down the Winchester road on his wonderful ride to the front. Besides this, there are portraits of all the most distinguished Generals who commanded in the West—those of Sherman, Hooker and Geary being remarkably truthful and well executed.

ATHLETIC SPORTS FOR BOYS. Book of Household Pets. American Card Player. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

The first of these is a manual of gymnastic and other recreations for boys. It is very full and complete, giving full instructions how to acquire proficiency in all manner of out and in-door athletic and healthful exercises. The second is a handbook of information as to the treatment of every kind of animal that can be made a domestic pet in either town or country. The third explains itself in its title.

LADY ASHLEIGH; OR THE REJECTED INHERITANCE. By J. F. Smith, Esq. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

Another thrilling story from the pen of the most prolific romance writer of the day. J. F. Smith's stories are generally good of their kind, and are always popular.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECT to Nervous Headaches for years are restored to perfect health by one dose (forty drops) of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES. FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
An Entire New Programme To-Night.
First appearance of the favorite actor, Mr. J. R. LANE, Miss DENNIE EAGAN, Miss KATE SAD-LER, GEORGE MORRISON, JAMES WILLIAMS, and the entire Combination in a superb metamor

MASONIC HALL—
POSITIVELY BUT THREE NIGHTS MORE, December 13, 14 and 15.
OF THE
PEAK FAMILY,
AND THE CELEBRATED
BERGER FAMILY,
VOCALISTS, HARPISTS, VIOLINIST
SWISS BELL RINGERS,
Grand Matinee SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 15th. Tickets 50 cents. No half price. ☞ Children to Matinee, 25 cents.
C. C. CHASE,
BUSINESS AGENT.

REMEMBER
THE LITTLE ONES.
The Destitute and Orphan Children of Our Country's Defenders.
Grand
CHARITABLE FAIR,
AND
Presentation Festival
In aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children, of our Soldiers and Sailors.
An Appeal to the American People,
NEW YORK, October 1, 1866.

We, the officers and managers of "The Home and School, for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors," solicit the sympathy and co operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival to be held in this city with a view to "The Home and School's enabled to receive a goodly share for all needy suns in search of a shelter and protection.

Hon. General Ulysses S. Grant, President; Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President; Mrs. Major General J. G. Foster, Vice President; Mrs. Major General P. H. Sheridan, Vice President; Mrs. Robert Forster, 20 East 20th street, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Geo. F. Gay, Manager; Mrs. J. J. Van Ingen, Manager.

New York, October 1st, 1866. The undersigned, desiring to express our sympathy and unite our efforts with "The Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors," do hereby agree to act as the most cheerfully co-operate with the ladies composing the officers and Managers of that Institution as a Subsidiary Committee in their approaching "FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL."

Major General Van Vliet, Major General Francis C. Barlow, Brigadier General Michler, Brigadier General William Hall, Brigadier General Louis C. Hunting, Brevet Brigadier General P. H. Jones, Judge Charles P. Daly, Chairman of Committee; Jno. H. White, C. C. Chase, Jr., Secretary.

GRAND
Presentation Festival
WILL BE HELD AT
Cooper Institute, New York, Saturday Evening, Dec. 22d.

Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS. Esq., and on which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 in Presents

In such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 Tickets at One Dollar each, and
200,000 Tickets bearing one of Each Ticket Holders.

Among the Presents to be awarded are the following:
1 Present in United States Greenbacks, $10,000;
1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York City, $10,000;
1 Elegant House and Lot, Jamaica Avenue E. N. Y., $1,000;
1 House and Lot adjoining the above, $3,000;
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y., $2,000;
1 Carriage, Horses and Harness, complete, $2,500;
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's), $1,000;
1 Piano in Marble, City of New York, $1,500 each, $1,500;
1 Set of Diamonds (1 Big Stone and 146 small), $1,000;
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance, for $5,000;
1 "Ellis's Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating a House, complete, $1,000;
1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant, $250;
15 cents Gold Lever Watches, at $200 each, $3,000;
15 Ladies fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125, $1,875;
1 elegant Gun-premium "Empire" sewing Machine, $150;
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, at $50, $1,000;
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their warerooms, 707 Broadway, at $75, $7,500.

The scheme of the Presents to consist of a variety of articles useful and ornamental.

Orders for tickets may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25; in this case we will send at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Large orders for tickets may be sent by express, at the following cash rates: 5 tickets to one address $4.50; 10 do, $9; 20 do $17.50; 30 do $25; 40 do $33, 50 do $43.50; 100 do $85. Single tickets $1 each.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School,

SPECIAL NOTICES 616 Broadway, New York.
Editors in the United States will please make special mention of the Charitable Fair and Festival, and to lend such aid as their sympathy and benevolence suggest.

J. W. PITTOCK,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Opposite Postoffice Pittsburgh, Pa.,
General Agent for Western Pennsylvania.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
M W F

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I trust by the year the principal corners in the city, and have been extensive use of the same. 1688-1y

COTTON MILLS.
JOSHUA RHODES...P. W. H. LATSHAW...JACOB ANDERSON
EAGLE
COTTON WORKS.
Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue
THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting.
Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny City, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no3
FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS
WEST CANAL STREET,
Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny.
Having resumed operation under the name and style of
E. HYDE'S SONS,
We are now prepared to manufacture
Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain,
Coverlet Yarn, Candle wick,
Twine, Batting,
Cotton Wraps, &c., &c,
WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny City, Pa.
P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.
nov8-ym

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.
R. & W. Jenkinson,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
TOBACCO
SNUFF AND SEGARS,
Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.
Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO 1y8

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
G. D. HESS.....Director.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Farewell Benefit of
Mr. J. W. Wallack,
On which occasion he will give his superb rendition of
MACBETH,
Supported by the accomplished actress, Mrs. J. W. Wallack as Lady Macbeth.
Saturday—Grand Fashionable Matinee. The talented young Pittsburgh gentleman, Mr. SIDNEY MARLOWE as Richard III.
Saturday Night—Last appearance of Mr. Wallack.
Monday—Mr. HACKETT.

PLYMOUTH FAIR.
Splendid Tableaux,
AT THE
CITY HALL,
TO NIGHT,
Participated in by LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Programme:

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE.
CROSS AND CROWN.
QUEEN ELEANOR AND FAIR ROSAMOND.
MORNING AND EVENING STARS.
KING LEAR AND CORDELIA.
REBECCA AND ROWENA.
CORN HUSKING.
JOAN D'ARC.
A QUARTER PAST ONE.
COLUMBUS PRESENTING HIS PETITION TO QUEEN ISABELLA.
WIDOW MACHREE IN LOVE.
KILLARNEY.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE
GRAND CONCERT.
CITY HALL,
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 18th.
Programme comprises gems from all the great master pieces.
C. C. MELLOR.....Musical Director.
Cards of admission, price $1 00, to be had at all the Music Stores, and at the door.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH
FAIR AND FESTIVAL.
The Ladies of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH, in Allegheny City (Joseph King, Pastor), will open in
EXCELSIOR HALL,
CORNER FEDERAL AND LACOCK STS.,
ON
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 18th,
A FINE FAIR AND FESTIVAL, which will continue during the week, and the proceeds will be devoted to the new Church Building now in process of erection on the corner of Beaver street and the North Common. Fancy Articles of every description, Children's Clothing, Dolls, Toilet Cases, Toys, Confectioneries, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns and Slippers, Oysters, Ice cream, Coffee, &c., will be offered for sale on reasonable terms.

An excellent DINNER will be served each day from 12 to 2 o'clock to all giving them a call. Also, SUPPER from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Admission Tickets, 25 cents; Season Tickets, $1 00. Dinner tickets (those having admission or season tickets, 75 cents; to others, $1 00.

A BRASS BAND will be in attendance; also other Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, will be furnished.

LADIES' FAIR
TO BE HELD AT THE
UNION BAPTIST CHURCH,
Grant St., between Sixth and Seventh,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
DECEMBER 13th and 14th.
Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents. Dinner served from 12 to 3 o'clock; Supper 7 to 9.

TENTH WARD
MISSION SCHOOL CONCERT
WILL BE HELD AT THE
NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
LIBERTY STREET, ON
Friday Evening Next, 14th.
Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the Door on the Evening of the Concert.

PROFESSOR COWPER'S DANCING Academy at Wilkins Hall, Penn's Township, near Smithfield. Now open for the reception of pupils for second term. Days of tuition, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Gentlemen's class at 7½ o'clock. Evening Ladies Masters' and Misses' class at 8 o'clock P. M. Private lessons given. Wilkins Hall to rent for select Balls and Parties when disengaged by Dancing Academy. PROF. COWPER.
N. B. For circulars please call at the Music Stores.

COPARTNERSHIP.
OFFICE MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS, Pittsburgh, December 10, 1866.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The business conducted within as a member of our firm by DAVID B. OLIVER, has ceased from this date, 11th, 1866. Name and style of firm unchanged.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—
JAMES M. CHRISTY, has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL in the firm of JOHN HALL & CO., and the name and style of the firm, will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore.
JAMES M. CHRISTY,
STEPHEN WOODS,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES J. BROWN.
December 1, 1866.

Valley Forge Plow Works,
121 and 123 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.
JOHN HALL & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Varieties of Northern and Southern
PLOWS, UNION MOWERS,
SULKY HAY RAKES,
CULTIVATORS, &c.,
And dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of wrought iron tubes, Mr. THOMAS EVANS, of Pittsburgh. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
EVANS & CLOW.
Pittsburgh, December 8, 1866.
JOHN EVANS.....A. WILSON DALZELL,
J. B. CLOW.....ROBERT H. DALZELL.
CRESCENT TUBE WORKS,
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.
LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tubing.
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor. First.
☞ BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ASCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of
HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,
At the old established Stands of Frederick Aschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
J. ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM ASCHLEMANN.
oct9-ym

CROCERIES, &C.
MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apl8-ly
J. A. PAUL.....T. H. GIBSON.
PAUL & GIBSON,
Grocers and Ship Chandlers,
No. 227 PENN STREET,
Corner of IRWIN, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
oct29-ym-28w

H. RIDDLE,
NO. 182 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. no17

BRASS FOUNDERS, &C.
JAMES OLD,
BRASS FOUNDER AND PIPE FITTER,
Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments, constantly on hand or made to order, of the best material and workmanship. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Pumps and Hydrants. No. 129 SECOND STREET,
oct1-ly Between Wood and Smithfield.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oct11 353 Liberty Street

MEN WANTED—TO ACT AS SALESMEN.
Who are competent to engage in first class business. Apply in person, or address.
W. D. BAKER,
se15-ym 98 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TWO FARMS.
The subscriber offers for sale a valuable improved Farm, situate in Marshall township, Allegheny county, about 16 miles from the city of Allegheny, on the Zelienople Plank Road, containing about 200 acres—about 150 acres cleared. The improvements are a good Log and Frame Dwelling House, weatherboarded; a large and substantial Frame Bank Barn, with Stone Basement; Double Threshing Floors, and all the modern additions with Stabling sufficient for 18 head of Cattle and 8 Horses; Wagon House, Chicken House, &c., &c. There is also a young and thriving Orchard of 400 Trees of the best Grafted Fruit, and good Water and plenty of both house and barn.

Also, an improved Farm of 200 acres, adjoining the above; about 80 acres cleared—an Orchard of about 150 trees of good Grafted Fruit; a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Barn. The whole of the above land is enclosed with good substantial fences, and is in complete order.

I am willing to sell the whole of the above together, or will divide the same to suit purchasers.

For terms, which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber, at the Union Brick Yard, near Mount Union and Hilldale Cemeteries, adjoining the City of Allegheny. JACOB FRANZ.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND, on the line of the P. Ft. W. & C Railway, three miles east of Allegheny. Ohio. with good Frame House, containing eight rooms; large frame barn, good cistern, and well, and never failing water; eighty acres cleared; also, a young fruit bearing orchard. It is well timbered, and lies in the immediate vicinity of coal mines. For further information apply to SARAH ANN TRAVIS,
No. 65 East high street, Salem, O.

FOR SALE.
One Large Three Story
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
Situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar Under House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of
McCASKY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

Beautiful Country Residence
FOR SALE,
THREE MILES FROM THE CITY, a few minutes' walk from Lawrenceville Station, Connecting Railroad. About six acres of Land, handsomely laid out and planted with evergreens and choice trees, shrubbery, &c., and stocked with the finest varieties of fruits in full bearing, with cold grapery, besides about seventy-five choice vines, in variety. The House is a two-story brick, with nine rooms; also, a genteel tenant house of five rooms.

The place is beautifully located overlooking the Monongahela and other cities of Pittsburgh and Birmingham. Apply on the premises to
JOHN W. BUTLER.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, situated in Washington county, Penna., on the Road from Florence to Burgettstown, 14 miles north of Burgettstown and 20 miles west of Washington, containing 142 acres, 25 of which is good Timber. Almost the entire farm is underlaid with a strata of Bituminous Coal. Improvements consist of Frame Cottage Dwelling, Frame Barn and stable, Shed for sheep under barn, Frame Mill House, Granary, &c., two Apple Orchards; a never-failing spring convenient to the house, and several wells of water on the farm. For further information apply on the premises, or address J. A. or J. G. DUNCAN, Florence, Washington county, Pa.

VALUABLE
COAL, IRON AND SALT
PROPERTIES FOR SALE,
IN
KANAWHA COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
The Lands consist of TWO TRACTS, one of
2,000 ACRES,
AND ONE OF
1,110 ACRES,
Abutting on the Kanawha River, about one mile above the town of Charleston, and is underlaid by
THREE VEINS OF BITUMINOUS COAL
Of very superior quality.
ONE VEIN OF CANNEL.
The best OIL producing Coal on this continent, yielding SEVENTY GALLONS OF OIL PER TON, and
TWO VEINS OF IRON ORE,
Yielding 34 per cent. of Iron, admirably adapted to making STEEL. All above water level. Also, upon the property are
FOUR SALT WELLS,
Which produced, the last year worked,
110 000 Bushels of Salt,
In quality equal to any made in the Kanawha Valley.

The property has been very fully examined by Prof. Geology Stannard and Professor Hildreth, and analysis, sake of the minerals. From the Report, the following summary is extracted:

"I would state in conclusion that I consider this as exceeding a valuable tract of land, and if properly worked, for COAL, IRON and SALT, as having the power to grow highly remunerative. Its other valuable points are:

"1st. An inexhaustable supply of good BITUMINOUS COAL.

"2d. An abundance of valuable IRON ORE;

"3d. The strong probability of its yielding an abundance of SALT.

"4th. Each OIL COAL from which OIL can be profitably extracted.

"5th. Good FIRE CLAY;

"6th. An abundance of good TIMBER, and

"7th. A rich soil, capable of easy cultivation in the Valleys.

Report, &c., can be had of GEO. H. STANNARD.

Either of the above Tracts will be sold separately, very low, and on favorable terms. For further particulars, Maps and copy of Reports, apply to
GEORGE JEFFRIES,
CHARLESTON, Kanawha county, W. Virginia.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN DEXTER,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts., Pittsburgh.
no13-2aw1m

LAND
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale several very valuable FARMS, situated in Marshall township, Allegheny county, and Adams township, Butler county, about 20 miles from Allegheny county, contiguous to the Pittsburgh and Zelienople Plank Road, and in a good cultivation. It is also good grazing land. Under the first Mahlon Kennedy, Esq., has a large house already described, situate on said road, adjoining those of Messrs. Hall and Hays, and is well calculated for grazing and agricultural purposes, having a number of never-failing springs of water on the different farms. There are also four tracts situate in Allegheny county, about 12 miles from the city, on the Ohio and Beaver Railroad, each containing 50 acres, in a good state of cultivation, and well calculated for grazing and agricultural purposes.

The farms lie within eighteen miles of Allegheny city, and are conveniently reached by good roads to each of the tracts, all of which are well watered and have an abundance of timber. The lands are now owned by the undersigned, and will be sold at a low figure for cash. Any person wishing information call on or address ALEXANDER HAYS, of Pittsburgh, who can inform them as to price and terms of sale, and will show the lands.
CHAS. DUTILH.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12th, 1866. no21 2law1m

PUBLIC SALE—
The undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE, on TUESDAY, December 18th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a valuable Tract of Land, situated in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, Pa., and one mile from the town of Bellevernon, also, one mile from Rehoboth Church, containing 12 ACRES, about all of which is under a high state of cultivation, the balance good timber and other land. The improvements consist of a comfortable log house, good frame barn, large frame Spring House, new Carpenter Shop, and other buildings. This Farm is well supplied with never failing springs of water. There is an abundance of building stone on the farm. Said Farm is underlaid with a seven foot vein of excellent coal. This coal is considered very valuable, being within easy reach of the Monongahela river.

Also, on the same day, a set of Farming Implements, in connection with a fine lot of Stock, consisting of 2 Cows, Cattle, Sheep, &c.
TERMS—

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Will be exposed at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the premises—
SITUATE IN SUNBURY, Northumberland county, Pa., on the corner of Front and Market streets, in the town plot, on which is erected the UNITED STATES HOTEL, together with the lot No. 139 with large double stable fronting on Front street, the said Hotel, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Mattresses, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Stoves, Carpets, Mahogany Tables, Sofa, Bar Fixtures, awning, &c.

Any person wishing to view said property will please call on Mr. WM. W. WATKINS, on the premises.

Also, at the same time and place, a valuable tract of land containing 131 acres, more or less, situate on Nickel Plate Run, in Shamokin township, Northumberland Co., Pa., bounded as follows, viz.: On the east by lands of John Bilger, on the south by lands of Philip Philips, and west and south by lands of David Wagner.

The whole to be sold as the property of the Franklin Oil and Real Estate Company.

By order of the Committee on Sale.
SIMEON LORD,
THOMAS PRATT,
WM. M. HARVEY, Sec'y.
M,W,F 1136 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE, Frame of seven rooms and finished garret, all completed in the best style. There is a Stable and Buggy-House on the lot, and a pump at the kitchen door. The lot is 40 by 150 feet, and has a number of fine shade trees in the yard. The street is graded and curbed. This property is located on Washington street, in the borough of Manchester and will be sold low and on reasonable terms, if applied for soon. For terms, &c., apply at the Local Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable FARMS in Columbiana county, Ohio, two miles northwest of Salem, containing 166 Acres Each, with three basements, worth $35.00; good Carriage House, new Dwelling House, large Orchards, best bearing Fruit Trees; two bearing a dwarf Pear Orchard of 300 trees, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, &c. Board and palling fences. Sugar camp near the farm. Any person desiring a residence to be found on the place. For further information inquire on the premises. DAVID CUMMING, Salem, Ohio.

FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good two story STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, Carriage House and all other necessary buildings. The Farm contains 147 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a Salt well on it in good running order, producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 80 LOGAN STREET, Pittsburgh.

COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
A TRACT OF LAND,
Situated in Elizabeth Township, on the Youghiogheny River, five miles below West Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well improved; 140 Acres of which is Coal, and the balance in the best of River Bottom; the mill portion bounds in limestone, Sandstone and strong running Springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and harboring boats. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises. no28

HILLSIDE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale about one hundred Acres of Land, adjoining Hillside Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

The property is beautifully situated and well adapted for manufacturing sites or country residences. A large front stream runs through the place. In addition to number of fine never failing springs. It will be sold entire or in such parcels as would suit purchasers.

Apply to GEO. P. ANDERSON,
no12-7 m No. 189 Liberty street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

DO YOU WANT GOOD, STYLISH, FASHIONABLE AND WELL MADE
Clothing
TO ORDER—IF SO TRY
H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,
NO. 84 WYLIE STREET.
We have now a complete stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and OVERCOATINGS to select from.

NOURSE & THOMAS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 60 FOURTH ST.,
Between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no15-1 m

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil), Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
E. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER
$17,500,000,
AND
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
Annual Dividends Available Immediately,
TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent
no21 NO. 37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

DELAWARE
Mutual Safety Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$662,770 64
On Fire Risks	128,051 79
	$790,822 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1st, 1865	276,964 47
	$1,019,126 90

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$564,189 78
On Fire Risks	128,951 73
	$693,141 90
Interest during the same period—Sal-ages, &c.	87,747 82
	$779,889 72

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:

Marine and Inland Navigation	
Losses	$376,319 66
Fire Losses	92,597 81
Return Premiums	49,629 28
Re-Insurance	54,624 81
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	33,157 90
Taxes—U. S., Tax on Premiums, Policy stamps, &c.	15,570 19
Expenses	14,070 12
	$578,170 28
	$192,669 44

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividend and Profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$160,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1874	$124,000 00
120,000	United States 5-20 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	135,300 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	51,700 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	41,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Penn a. Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Lease R.R.)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,910 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,150	143 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	8,258 25
5,000	100 shares stock North Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	3,950 00
*20,000	80 shares stock Philadelphia and Liverpool Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage first liens on city property	195,900 00
$1,845,050	Par Value. Market value	$1,970,280 75
	C

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Firemen's Association—Districting the City.

An adjourned meeting of the Firemen's Association was held last evening at their hall in City Building, Diamond. Members present—Messrs. Torrey, Kincaid, Montgomery, Sims, Donaldson, Vick, McMurtrie, Wallaker, Cupples, Butler, Wallace, Little, Ford and President McCarthy.

Mr. Montgomery, from the Committee appointed to district the city, presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE DISTRICTING COMMITTEE.

The Committee would respectfully submit the following report:

In order to save the stock and apparatus of the different fire companies, and to have the first alarm answered by the three nearest steamers, we have districted the city as follows:

First Alarm—The Tower bell and all the gongs in the various engine houses will be sounded at the same time.

Second—When the first alarm is sounded, the three nearest steamers to the signal box from which the alarm proceeded, will be expected to answer the alarm at once.

Third—When the general alarm is sounded, all the remaining steamers will be expected to answer it. It will not be sounded until it has been found that the steamers which have answered the first alarm cannot control the fire.

Fourth—That the Allegheny Fire Department be respectfully requested not to come across the river unless they may choose to come after we have sounded a general alarm. This is done to prevent any trouble that may arise about plugs, &c.

Fifth—That the Chief Engineer be imqueditately notified at his office of any engine going out of service, in the border that he may designate any steamer to answer her calls.

The following is a list of the signal boxes in order, and the steamers that would be expected to answer them:

Boxes Nos. 2, 5, 6, 12, 17 and 21, Allegheny, Vigilant and Eagle.

Boxes Nos. 3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 16, 25, 26, 37 and 41, Eagle, Vigilant and Duquesne.

Box 14, Duquesne, Vigilant and Allegheny.

Boxes 23, 31, 32, 34, 46, 47, 51, 62, 63, 64 and 65, Allegheny, Neptune and Niagara.

Boxes 24 and 27, Duquesne, Neptune and Allegheny.

Box 35 Niagara, Relief and Neptune.

Boxes 36, 42, 43, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 56 and 57, Neptune, Relief and Duquesne.

A copy of the above to be placed in the various engine houses in the city.

WM. J. MONTGOMERY,
WM. R. FORD,
JAMES VICK,
Committee.

JOHN H. HARE,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.
N. T. PAISLEY,
Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Eagle has 16 boxes; Vigilant, 17; Allegheny, 20; Duquesne, 20; Neptune, 24; Niagara, 12; Relief, 11.

On motion the report was accepted

Mr. Montgomery moved that an amendment be made to the report, that the Independence and Good Intent Hose Companies, attend to all fires in their districts, and not to come out except at a general alarm. The amendment was adopted.

The report as amended was then taken up and unanimously adopted.

It was then on motion resolved, that the plan just adopted go into operation on the 20th inst.

The Committee appointed to investigate how the National Refining and Storing Company, in the Ninth Ward, came into possession of some city hose, reported progress. On motion of Mr. Sims, the committee was instructed to make a full report at the next meeting.

On motion the Association adjourned.

"The Art of Money Making."—Lecture by the Hon. P. T. Barnum.

The great American showman, Phineas T. Barnum, who, by the way is now a member of the Connecticut Legislature, lectured at the Academy of Music last evening, under the auspices of the Young Mens' Mercantile Literary Association, and before a large and interested audience, upon the "Art of Money Making." The extensive and varied experience of Mr. Barnum, in financial matters during the past twenty five years, in both this country and Europe,admirably fit him to give practical advice, and to suggest sound rules for the regulation of every body's interests in this important particular. He exemplified the business maxims which crowd the pages of "Poor Richard's Almanac," showing that "economy is wealth," but taking pains to discriminate between the really enterprising and unwisely economical ways for carrying forward their particular trade or calling. The necessity of fair dealing with people a fair equivalent for their money; the necessity of secrecy in one's plans and operations; the necessity of judicious advertising, and many other essentials in the "art of money making," were told in Mr. Barnum's colloquial and pleasant manner, and enlivened with many personal reminiscences and interesting anecdotes about "penny wise and pound foolish." He stated the qualifications which a thorough business man should possess, and prophesied the reasons why so many men fail. Mistaken avocation and wrong location had much to do with it, and bad business rules had worked the ruin of thousands who had the advantage of both the right vocation and the best of locations for business men. He addressed his audience for about two hours, and at the conclusion of his remarks they retired evidently well pleased with the entertainment and instruction afforded them.

Mr George Vandenhoff will give two of his popular personated readings at the Academy of Music, on the 18th and 20th of December.

The Courts.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of George Rutter, R. H. Wallace and William Orris, indicted for riot at the camp meeting at Tarentum on the 5th day of August last, came into court yesterday morning and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict, finding all the defendants guilty of riot, and R. H. Wallace guilty of resisting the Sheriff in the execution of his duty. The Court sentenced Wallace to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of twenty days in the County Jail. The other defendants were sentenced to pay fines of fifty dollars each and to undergo twenty days imprisonment in the County Jail.

John Brown was found guilty on a charge of stealing a horse from James H. Hays, and was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years and three months.

Grace Lee, a colored boy, plead guilty to stealing a suit of clothing, and was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment.

Thomas Hardin was charged with assault and battery upon a watchman. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the county should pay the costs.

Kate Walters was convicted on an indictment for stealing jewelry and clothing from Nancy Swearingen. Remanded for sentence.

Mary McGee plead guilty to stealing two chickens and a roll of butter from Thomas Graham. She was sentenced to undergo fifteen days imprisonment in the county jail.

Charles Ramsey plead guilty to stealing a pair of boots from John Hildebrand. Remanded.

Patrick Kernan was indicted for the larceny of a stove, the property of W. O. Johns. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the defendant to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail of three months.

James Crowley was convicted of stealing a coat from James Murphy, an employee at the railroad depot. The jury recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to an imprisonment in the county jail of two months.

John Kelly plead guilty to stealing an overcoat from Patrick McGarr, proprietor of a clothing store on Market street, and was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of two years and six months.

Andrew Werner plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor without license, and was fined twenty dollars and costs.

Charles Ramsey was arraigned on a charge of stealing a watch from a Mr. Meyer, at a saloon in Allegheny. On trial.

FREE BATHS.—TENTH WARD MISSION SCHOOL CONCERT.—To be held at the new Academy of Music, Liberty street, on Friday evening next, the 14th inst. It is the object of the managers of the school to procure a mission building, and establish free baths in connection with the mission. A proposition has been made by a member of the school to hold a series of entertainments, as many as shall prove profitable, he assuming all the expenses connected with holding them; that all the money received from contributions and sale of tickets may be appropriated to the object above named. This generous offer being accepted, it is confidently hoped that this first concert may be pecuniarily a success. Tickets for sale at the door on the evening of the concert. Price fifty cents. Doors open at seven o'clock. Concert to commence at a quarter of eight.

CONVENIENT AND SIMPLE.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple and convenient form for administering iron, in combination several medicinal substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of Bronchial affections and Coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief. M'FA'S

The Laws of Health.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great *law of self preservation*, which depends for its enforcement upon the *will of the individual*, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged standing in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable and lasting tonic, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomach es in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of the greatest of all temporal blessings, HEALTH, the importance of using the BITTERS as a *dejournée medicine*. Dyspeptics who hesitate to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure Indigestion in all its forms and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

IMPORTS BY RIVERS.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER RAYARD.—D Gilmore & Co, 14,000 sack bolts; R J Lynch, 120 locust posts; A & S Wilson, 6 bbls tar; yellow pine, W H Hagan, 40 sacks corn; Cook, Brown & Co, 4 bbls butter, 9 kegs do, 1 box eggs; Park, McCully & Co, 1 bbl old copper, 1 package bones; James Gonn, 18 bales hay; Godfrey, Clark & Co, 100 bundles paper; Hay & Dressell, 1 barrel mdse; Pittsburgh Paper Bag Company, 40 bundles do; mercantile printing and paper, J McAlpine & Co, 29 bdls paper, 15 bales hay; A Ackley, 1 dressed hog; L H Voig & Co, 4 dressed hogs; Brownsville Packet, 3 bxs oils, Adams, Mayo & Co, 1 pkg mdse; Adams, Mayo & Co, 1 pkg mdse scraps; T B Young & Co, 18 bedsteads, 2 lounges; M A Fauncetock's Sons, 2 boxes baking powder, 2 boxes circulars; Graff & Ihmsen, 2 kegs butter; Mr Moore, 41 live hogs; Peter & Hammond, 1 barrel flaxseed, 2 tubs butter, 2 tubs eggs, 1 box eggs; J H Hillhouse, 7 horses.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail.

Stamm & Illig, 14 bales hay; J L Morehouse, 1 bbl turkeys, 30 bundles straw boards; Mr Hamilton, 2 bxs and 2 sacks merchandise; Jacobs & Co, 1 package; H W Barnes, 1 package merchandise, 1 box and 10 pieces oil tools; E Mitchell, 1 bbl and 2 kegs butter, 3 bbls oil barrels; L J Baker, 11 bbls oats; R C Schmertz, 2½ boxes glass; Schonauer & Co, 75 sacks oats; J T Dorsey & Bailey, J Henderson & Co, 4 oil barrels; D L Fine, 2 bbls butter, 1 keg do, 1 box do, 1 sack seeds; Hornbostle, Willard & Mahony, 3 beef, 1 bbl pork; one package liquids, one number 2 package furniture.

Pitts. Brownsv. & Geneva People's Line.

J S Cunningham, 20 bbls whisky, 2 bales hay; W J Mook, 12 bbls whisky, 2 sacks hops; Newcomer, Gee & Co, 54 bales hay, 10 bbl & 5 kegs butter, 2 barrels eggs, 7 M adamantine, 2 sacks bones, 7 bbls marketing; J P Jennick, 30 sacks oats; M W Ramsey, 2 boxes eggs; D Curry, 15 bales hay; Weightman & Co, 54 bales hay; Ackley, Atwell, Lee & Co, 1 barrel bacon, 3 kegs lard, 2 boxes poultry; J Wigfield, 1 loaf cheese, 1 box books; John Flack, 8 bbls and 1 keg do; J Lowder, 150 do do; J H Smith, 4 bxs poultry; Hamilton & Co, 1 box dried beef; Jos Calahan, 76 bales hay; W Semple & Co, 2 boxes mdse.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 13, 1866.

This has been another dull day in commercial circles. There was no demand for anything save the actual necessaries of life, such as flour, groceries and meats, and the demand for these was of the most limited character. There was but little inclination, as present, of any improvement in trade until after the holidays, and perhaps not until some time toward March or April. Merchants differ widely in their opinions in relation to the future, and estimate a favorable 'smash up' in affairs; while others look upon the present stagnation of trade as merely temporary, to be succeeded at an early day by a great revival in all branches of business. The receipts of produce continue very light.

In Cincinnati there appears a better inquiry for flour at the old quotations, but it is only to supply the consumptive demand. Superfine spring wheat flour is quoted at $9@9 50. The medium grades of wheat were in better request at prices which were current for some days. Superfine was more saleable on Wednesday, at $2@2 05 for No. 2, and $2 25 for No. 1. Extra spring is held at $2 40, but hardly saleable at better than $2 30@2 35. Winter wheat, quotable at $2 60, and No 1 winter red at $2 70, though it can hardly be sold at less than $2 75. Extra is held at $3 25. The high grades are sparingly offered. New corn meets a fair market at 56c for ear, and 58@59c for shelled. There was a sale of shelled, in new gunnies, at 58c. Old is held at 70c, but can hardly be sold at that, and if it could be, the market, would probably not bring more than 65c. The Cincinnati Elevator is receiving ear corn in bulk, and selling it out by receiving ear corn in bulk, and selling it out by the wagon load per day. The charge will be 5c per bush for receiving, storing ten days and delivery in gunnies served free. There were but few oats offered, and no car corn arriving on the roads centering at that point. The demand was light, and the receipts during the week were fair. Mess Pork was sold at $19 50@20 00. The latter figure is uniformly asked for good brands, with less regard to the time of packing than has before been generally the case. Dealers are not free to follow the advance, and only on peremptory orders will they bring it. Lard is more firmly held at 12c, but will hardly bring it. A sale at 13½c was made on Saturday. Bulk shoulders were sold early in the week at 8@8½c, covering about all that were on the market, of both new and old. Bacon sides have nominal quotations at 12½c, and clear sides at 11c. Bulk meats, partions and clear, are still quiet. Quotations are given at 8c and 10½c for rough sides and sides packed. Green shoulders and sides were sold at 8½c and 9½c, respectively, but held generally at 9c and 9½. Hams sold at 9½c, and are held now at 10c.

High Wines.—The Cincinnati says the *Commercial*, at the advance achieved on Tuesday, more though by the fact that the market was left bare of stock, and their position than by any greater uniformity on the part of packers in pushing the advance made yesterday, as a signal to enter the market with any great energy. The highest price paid by any buyer for regular lots was 24c; and from that to 23½ is regarded as the range of the market. Sales of small lots, however, are made at 24½. The export of specie amounts to $570,000, against $289,950 same week last year. The customs duties the week were $1,000. The exports and values of the import entries of specie, respectively, since January 1, 1866, are as follows: Exports, $2,587,967; imports, $2,000,197 in the same time last year, showing an increase of $78,229,000. The aggregate value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New York, including foreign articles re-exported since January 1, 1866, are $175,192,276, against $167,000,659, showing an increase of $16,976,538. The gold premium has been quoted at 37½ per cent, against 38¾ per cent. same date last year. The exported gold and silver since the 1st of January have been $27,987,259, against $27,987,259 in same time in 1865, showing an increase of $31,562,967. The deliveries from California to the 1st inst. amount to $30,431,262, against $19,037,209 same time last year, showing an increase of $11,394,053. The arrivals at San Francisco for the year to date are $125,963,617, against $97,121,260 in same time last year.

We observe that the old banks of New Orleans are making great progress in the work of reconstruction. Three New Orleans banks have never reduced their capitals; the Southern Bank never suspended specie payments; the Union Bank and the Crescent City are expected to resume business at an early day. The Bank of Louisiana, the leading bank in the State, is still some distance in the background, but arrangements for its re-establishment are expected.

—The Mahoning (Ohio) County Bank gives notice that it wishes to relinquish its banking business and close its affairs, and that all holders of its bills must present them for payment, at the First National Bank, of Youngstown, Ohio, within six months.

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—The New York *Herald* throws out some arguments against the present banking system, which, however plausible they may appear, it would be impolitic and hazardous to make so radical a change hastily. The system is yet on trial, and there has not been sufficient probation given it from which to form a correct estimate of its workings. There is, nevertheless, a growing feeling against the present system, which was exhibited by the late vote in Congress on the question. "We perceive a movement has commenced in Congress on the highly important question of abolishing the national bank currency and substituting in its place the legal tenders. We have repeatedly urged such a measure upon Congress and the country. Firstly, that the Government was literally giving away to private corporations a valuable privilege worth ten per cent per annum. Secondly, that neither it nor the public received any compensation or advantage. Thirdly, that by withdrawing the national bank circulation and substituting legal tenders in its its place, the Government would save over twenty millions a year, for instance, by the issue of three hundred millions or more of legal tenders, bank currency to that amount, if not fixed upon, the Treasury could buy up with that or other legal tenders the whole of the existing bonds—that is, the bonds now deposited by the national banks as security for their circulation, for which they draw twenty millions or more annually in the way of interest in addition to the value of their circulation. This would not increase the currency and would only substitute one kind of paper money for another. Why should not this amount be taxed to make such an enormous gratuity to companies of capitalists? Why should not this amount be saved to the Treasury and applied as a sinking fund to pay the national debt? Third, because the legal tenders would be better—safer and more acceptable to the public than that of the national banks. Although in ordinary times the bonds deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury by the banks as security for their circulation may be sufficient to redeem their notes, the time comes, once in a great commercial or war crisis, when these bonds would be so depreciated that they would not realize enough to redeem the notes. The loss would then fall upon the Government and public, whereas the legal tenders would be good and always responsible and would lose nothing by their inaction.

—There is some little improvement noticed in the line of domestic commission goods at New York the past week. The receipts of produce from the West and of cotton from the South have also increased, and the export demand for cotton and grain is greater. In foreign imports the entries were not large, and the customs duties indicated a moderate business in the markets for foreign dry goods and general merchandise. The import entries the past week amounted to $1,628,282 against the total entries of $6,344,058 the same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,-165,385, against $2,000,000 the corresponding week last year. The export of specie amounts to $570,000, against $289,950 same week last year. The customs duties the week were $1,000. The exports and values of the import entries of specie, respectively, since January 1, 1866, are as follows: Exports, $2,587,967; imports, $2,000,197 in the same time last year, showing an increase of $78,229,000. The aggregate value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New York, including foreign articles re-exported since January 1, 1866, are $175,192,276, against $167,000,659, showing an increase of $16,976,538. The gold premium has been quoted at 37½ per cent. against 38¾ per cent. same date last year. The exported gold and silver since the 1st of January have been $27,987,259, against $27,987,259 in same time in 1865, showing an increase of $31,562,967. The deliveries from California to the 1st inst. amount to $30,431,262, against $19,037,209 same time last year, showing an increase of $11,394,053. The arrivals at San Francisco for the year to date are $125,963,617, against $97,121,260 in same time last year.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, December 13, 1866.

Money rules comparatively easy. The banks are doing the majority of paper offering; and what is thrown on the outside market that is regarded as good second class paper is taken at from 1 to 1½ per cent. Our county and municipal bonds are in demand at good prices. Allegheny City Sixes would find purchasers at 92. Some inquiry was made to-day for Allegheny National Bank stock at 60. This stock is steadily growing in favor, and very little is on the market. Columbia oil stock is trembligly held at about 15. The stagnation and utter prostration in oil itself affects unfavorably all stocks of that class.

A list of quotations of the New York stock board, received at S. S. Bryan's rooms, show another upward turn in the railway list. Cleveland and Pittsburgh particulary made a heavy advance, which is equivalent to six per cent, within a week. The following is our usual list:

Gold	137¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	111
" 5-20's, 1862	107½
" 5-20's, 1865	108
" " new issues	108¼
" 1st series 7-30's	105¾
" 2d and 3d series 7-30's	105¾
Cumberland Preferred	82½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	106¼
Reading	97
W. U. Telegraph Co.	49
Canton Co. stock is issued	19
Chicago and Northwestern	54½
Chicago and Nor'western, preferred	77
Bennehoff	36½
Quicksilver	9½
Rocky Mountain	190
Quarry Hill	220
Caledon	20
Smith & P.	650
Mariposa	9
Keystone	2

The New York *Herald* throws out some arguments against the present banking system, which, however plausible they may appear, it would be impolitic and hazardous to make so radical a change hastily. The system is yet on trial, and there has not been sufficient probation given it from which to form a correct estimate of its workings. There is, nevertheless, a growing feeling against the present system, which was exhibited by the late vote in Congress on the question. "We perceive a movement has commenced in Congress on the highly important question of abolishing the national bank currency and substituting in its place the legal tenders. We have repeatedly urged such a measure upon Congress and the country. Firstly, that the Government was literally giving away to private corporations a valuable privilege worth ten per cent per annum. Secondly, that neither it nor the public received any compensation or advantage. Thirdly, that by withdrawing the national bank circulation and substituting legal tenders in its its place, the Government would save over twenty millions a year, for instance, by the issue of three hundred millions or more of legal tenders, bank currency to that amount, if not fixed upon, the Treasury could buy up with that or other legal tenders the whole of the existing bonds—that is, the bonds now deposited by the national banks as security for their circulation, for which they draw twenty millions or more annually in the way of interest in addition to the value of their circulation. This would not increase the currency and would only substitute one kind of paper money for another. Why should not this amount be taxed to make such an enormous gratuity to companies of capitalists? Why should not this amount be saved to the Treasury and applied as a sinking fund to pay the national debt? Third, because the legal tenders would be better—safer and more acceptable to the public than that of the national banks. Although in ordinary times the bonds deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury by the banks as security for their circulation may be sufficient to redeem their notes, the time comes, once in a great commercial or war crisis, when these bonds would be so depreciated that they would not realize enough to redeem the notes. The loss would then fall upon the Government and public, whereas the legal tenders would be good and always responsible and would lose nothing by their inaction.

—There is some little improvement noticed in the line of domestic commission goods at New York the past week. The receipts of produce from the West and of cotton from the South have also increased, and the export demand for cotton and grain is greater. In foreign imports the entries were not large, and the customs duties indicated a moderate business in the markets for foreign dry goods and general merchandise. The import entries the past week amounted to $1,628,282 against the total entries of $6,344,058 the same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,-165,385, against $2,000,000 the corresponding week last year. The export of specie amounts to $570,000, against $289,950 same week last year. The customs duties the week were $1,000. The exports and values of the import entries of specie, respectively, since January 1, 1866, are as follows: Exports, $2,587,967; imports, $2,000,197 in the same time last year, showing an increase of $78,229,000. The aggregate value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New York, including foreign articles re-exported since January 1, 1866, are $175,192,276, against $167,000,659, showing an increase of $16,976,538. The gold premium has been quoted at 37½ per cent. against 38¾ per cent. same date last year. The exported gold and silver since the 1st of January have been $27,987,259, against $27,987,259 in same time in 1865, showing an increase of $31,562,967. The deliveries from California to the 1st inst. amount to $30,431,262, against $19,037,209 same time last year, showing an increase of $11,394,053. The arrivals at San Francisco for the year to date are $125,963,617, against $97,121,260 in same time last year.

We observe that the old banks of New Orleans are making great progress in the work of reconstruction. Three New Orleans banks have never reduced their capitals; the Southern Bank never suspended specie payments; the Union Bank and the Crescent City are expected to resume business at an early day. The Bank of Louisiana, the leading bank in the State, is still some distance in the background, but arrangements for its re-establishment are expected.

—The Mahoning (Ohio) County Bank gives notice that it wishes to relinquish its banking business and close its affairs, and that all holders of its bills must present them for payment, at the First National Bank, of Youngstown, Ohio, within six months.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 13, 1866.

CATTLE.—The market was well supplied with stock. Prices were a shade lower than last week. Eastern buyers and buyers for the East were not very numerous. The result was the sales were not very extensive, the number sold only reaching 462 head—against 735 sold last week, a falling off amounting to 273 head. The extreme prices this week were $4 50@5 50 per cwt, last week $5 50@7 20 per cwt, a material decline. The reports East we are unable to ascertain—as neglect that ought to be remedied by parties who are interested.

HOGS.—The supply during the week was large, the sales were the largest we have reported for a long time, amounting to 11,761 head, exceeding last week's sales 4,220 head. The weather for the past three days being hazy and warm of the most favorable character for packing. This fact has induced dealers here to take hold liberally. The rates this week were $5 75@6 75, being the extremes; last week's extremes were $5 50@7 20 ₱ cwt.

SHEEP—Dull. Prices further declined under large receipts. The sales were 2,728 he'd against 2,983 head last week, being a light falling off. Prices this week, $4 25@4 50 for spring; $6 00@6 25—a material difference in favor of purchasers.

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller	Purchaser	No.	Weight.	Price.
McCarthy	Pittcock & Kris.	109	90	3 50
McPherson	Wernz	109	10,090	3 80
Colville	Loyd	99	8,800	3 75
Smith & Jones	Abbott	262	24,410	3 75
Jackerson	Wernz	161	14,375	3 60
Wernz	Gallagher	332	32,075	3 75
Holmes	Evismah	230	22,710	3 75
Hamilton	Abbott	168	16,765	3 75
Hamblin	Pittcock & Kris	99	10,450	4 50
Barr	Pittcock & Kris	109	10,140	4 25
Erwin	Pittcock & Kris	342	31,905	3 50
Barr	Pittcock & Kris	285	26,595	3 75
Lafferty	Pittcock & Kris	180	17,820	3 75

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Weight.	Price
J H Huff	Taber	128	12,990	$6 75
J H Huff	Taber	287	29,275	6 75
J H Huff	Taber	265	27,050	6 75
J B Huff	Taber	90	12,740	6 00
J B Huff	Taber	110	11,040	6 00
J B Huff	Taber	114	12,045	6 00
J B Huff	Taber	112	12,675	6 30
J B Huff	Taber	95	20,150	6 15
J B Huff	Crouse & Co	87	21,285	6 15
J B Huff	Crouse & Co	102	24,990	6 15
J B Huff	Hothangin&Co	90	19,125	6 45
Taylor	Crouse & Co	90	19,125	6 45
Limb	C. M. Murphy	45	13,325	6 80
Hawkins & G	S H Baugh&Co	99	24,455	6 90
Hall	Plant	90	24,810	6 25
Wolfe	D Gansemair	90	17,280	6 00
Sharp	Lafferty	90	22,680	6 45
Hall	Plant	90	24,525	
Curry	Taber	211	14,435	6 50
Mccarthy	Crouse & Kin	61	11,590	6 75
Rodgers	Casseman	96	14,435	5 75
Hall	Plant	90	24,525	6 25
Snyder	Hellegrs	84	27,150	6 40
Casselman	Hathaugh & Co	90	12,300	6 50
Cook	Hathaugh & Co	50	12,300	6 50
Kirk	Kramer	100	24,440	6 25
Rondebush	Harbaugh	43	12,240	5 75
Adams	Rail	43	12,440	5 75
Mitchell	Rail	43	12,240	5 75
Farman	Hedges	48	12,910	5 75
Patton	Hedges	48	12,910	5 75
Roberts	Burns	108	24,190	6 80
Funk	Hedges	108	24,190	6 80
Paine & Work'n	Hedges	67	19,085	6 60
Hall	Hedges	108	24,190	6 80
Orr & Mace	J Myers & Co	16	4,760	6 25
Davis	Myers & Co	54	13,980	6 30
Frazer	Mark	56	12,600	6 30
Frazer	Crouse & Kin	90	22,680	6 45
S Miller	Crouse & Kin	97	24,485	6 45
Johnson	McGarty	84	23,945	6 60
Hall	Hedges	108	24,190	6 80
Gorman	Hedges	29	8,300	6 25
Murray	Taber	76	19,165	6 75
Hawkins	Kilkarick	78	19,165	6 75
Hall	Martin & Cone	108	24,190	6 80
Bowden	Orr	77	18,035	6 10
Bowden	Orr	103	24,100	6 10
Sampson	Orr	55	13,555	6 00
Hall	Orr	45	10,125	6 00
Jackerson	Hedges	123	26,103	6 12
McMichael	Hedges	109	23,090	6 10
Hayth	Hedges	90	19,080	6 10
Jones	W Leeds	36	6,480	6 45
Hollebecker	W Leeds	36	6,480	6 45
Neal	Montague	93	20,460	6 60
Hall	Orr	108	24,190	6 80
Phillips	Dennison	90	22,680	6 25

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 13, 1866.

MONEY—Active. Eastern exchange firm and less active.

FLOUR—Firmer and more active at a slight advance on some brands.

WHEAT—Steady; No. 2 under an active demand, advanced 1@1½c; sales of No. 1 at $2 03@2 05; $1 80@1 82½ for No. 2.

CORN—Dull at 80@80½c for No. 1; 76@76c for No. 2.

OATS—Quiet and firmer, and 1½c higher, at 40½@41c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Excited and buoyant: mess pork 50@75c higher, at $18 00@19 00 on the spot, closing strong at the outside price. Lard 12@12½c. Hams 9c; shoulders 8½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Active and ½@¾c higher, at 7½@8c.

LIVE HOGS—Active and 20@25c higher, at $5 65 for good to choice smooth.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 137¾.

NEW YORK, December 13—9 P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET

Is still easier at the close, and the supply exceeds the demand. The general rate for call loans remained at six per cent.

GOLD MARKET

Firmer toward the close, and rose to 137¾.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Quiet and firm at 109½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Dull and lower. Closing prices: Registered $1,108¼@108½; coupons, $1,108¼@108½; coupons, '81, 112¾@112¾; 5-20s registered 62, 106¾@106¾; 5-20 coupons '62, 107¼@107¾; 5-20 coupons, '64, 105¾@106; 5-20 coupons '65, 105¾@106¼; do January and July, 105¾@106¼; 10 498 registered, 99¼@99¾; do coupons, 99¾@99¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

At the last open board was firm, and higher quotations were made after the session. The closing prices were: Ohio and Mississippi Central, 25¾@26; Michigan, 72@72½; New York centrals, 91½@91¾; Erie, 75¾@76; Hudson River, 122½@123; Reading, 100¼@100¾; Michigan Central, 85¾@86.

MINING STOCKS

Are more active this evening, and are generally firmer. Consolidated Gregory was the only weak stock, and closed down to $2. The other principal stocks are: Union, 6@7; Walk'l, 1,123; Alpine, 140; Ayers, M. and M., 36@; Columbian, gold and silver, 178; Corydon, 235; Bowdenville, 10; Lacrosse, gold, 87; Nye, 9; Quartz Hill, 200; Central, 105.

NEW YORK, December 13.—Money easy at 5@7 per cent. Sterling dull at 109¾@110; gold firm, opening at 137¾, closing at 137¾. Governments quiet and steady. Freights to Liverpool a shade l